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CHRISTUS AND MISERERE BY ZINGARELLI,

TO WHICH IS

NEW METHOD OF TEACHING



MUSIC,

SET TO FIFTY DIFFERENT METRES;

CELEBRATED

WITH THE ADAPTATION OF ENGLISH WORDS;

PREFIXED THE

THE RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC.

BY E. IVES, JR.

NEW YORK:
PAINE & BURGESS, 60 JOHN STREET.
1846.

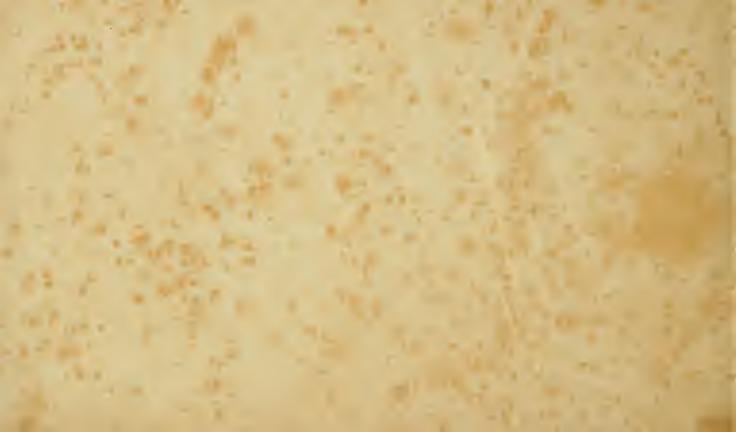
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THE

MOZART COLLECTION

OF

SACRED MUSIC,

CONTAINING

MELODIES, CHORALS, ANTHEMS AND CHANTS, HARMONIZED IN FOUR PARTS;

TOGETHER WITH THE CELEBRATED

Christus and Miserere, by Zingarelli, with the adaptation of English words;

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED HIS

By E. IVES, Jr.

THIRD EDITION.

NEW YORK:

PAINE & BURGESS, 60 JOHN STREET

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PREFACE.

The Music of this Collection is intentionally made somewhat lighter, and easier of execution than that of its predecessor, "The Beethoven Collection." More of Rhythm and Melody were sought after, and less of elaborated Harmony. This will account for the peculiar style of many of the original tunes. The constant aim has been to make a work adapted to the wants of all Choirs throughout the country; therefore considerable music of a high order and of rich harmony has been inserted. The prevalent idea that Choirs cannot sing what is falsely termed difficult music, has gained credence, because of the loose manner in which the science has too generally been taught. Almost any Choir properly instructed for six months according to the method in this or the Beethoven Collection, will find no difficulties worth speaking of in either work. How will singers ever become proficient, if they constantly refuse to forsake old and bad habits, and form new ones; or if they pursue the same style of music year after year, refusing to attempt any thing bearing the semblance of difficulty?

A few pieces are inserted which are not designed for devotional use. The Quartette "Dawn gentle flower," is one of this class. The "Chorals," however, are expressly designed for worship, although they appear in the Rudiments.

The "Christus and Miserere"—("Christ became for our sake," &c., and the 51st Psalm,) by Zingarelli, it is believed will be found more attractive than anything that has ever appeared in a Church Music book in this country. Each of the twelve pieces, or sentences, may be sung as an Introductory or Occasional piece; and the performance of the whole with the proper expression, will furnish a musical treat rarely to be enjoyed. Let the music be performed without "see-saw"—with much sostenuto, and light and shade. This is the Miserere which is used at Naples; and is considered second only to that of the Sistine Chapel, in Rome.

In the formation of the score, the advice of some of the best organists and musicians in the country has been followed. Playing the chords with the right hand from a figured base, without regard to the parts is no longer considered orthodox: the best organists play the four parts as they are written, which generally requires the Soprano and Alto to be played with the right hand, and the Tenore and Basso with the left. For these reasons the score has been arranged as it will be found in this work.

The Do (C) Clef is used for the Tenore, yet it is placed in the 3d space, giving the same position of the letters to the Staff as when the G Clef is on the second line—representing them in their true relation, that of an octave below.

ON TEACHING.

Let the pupil commence at once to sing. Much time is often wasted in oral lessons, and the use of the Black-board. Begin at page 9, No. 7; and inform the scholar (or class) that the pitch called Sol is written on the second line, and that this sound must be imitated or produced by the voice. From this first foundation, proceed gradually, letting the practice develope to the mind the principles.

The order of the Exercises need not be implicitly followed. Those from page 9 to 19 belong to the first department, portions of which should occupy a part of the time of each lesson. The second department is from page 25 to 37, inclusive. This should be practised in the following manner: Sing all the Major scales—beginning with the natural—up and down each, with the Triad up, only, ending on the dominant, (or upper note,) which is the Tonic (or first note) of the next scale; this sing in the same manner, and each successive scale and Triad, until arriving at the first scale, which sing, to complete the "circle of the keys." After this, sing some of the chorals as exercises in reading, practising each part separately, then all the parts together. At the next lesson, sing

PREFACE.

the Minor scales in the same manner, using the Minor Chorals. And thus alter-| wrought by the accompaniment in such a way, that the singer who is accustom nately throughout the course.

the end. The "Exercises in Modulation," and in the "Principal Chords," from The upper note (G) becomes every degree of the Diatonic Scale in successive page 38 to 55, should very soon be connected with the practice of the scales; order. Would you call the first Do, the next Re, the next Mi, &c? This must be singing the "Scales," the "Modulations" and the "Chords" of the Major mode done if you use the names by transposition, at one lesson, and the same of the Minor mode at the next lesson. This will occupy but a few minutes, and will effectually prevent any false intonation. Beside all this study, as laid down in the plan above, let half of every lesson from the first, be devoted to practising such music as may be sung easily by rote.

ON SOL-FA-ING.

The plan of using the names, Do, Re, Mi, &c., stationary, is gaining ground so rapidly, that its success is no longer a matter of doubt. The Transposition system is productive of the very worst evils, without resulting in the least possible benefit. Those who have made the experiment of using the names Stationary, are astonished at the results. If, to the beginner, it is as easy to sing the Diatonic scale from Sol to Sol, or from Re to Re, or from Lu to La, as it is from Do to Do; and if he perceives the relations of the notes of the key with four sharps just as clearly while he sings it, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do, Re, Mi, as he would if he were to call E Do, and F# Re, and G# Mi, &c .- then, what is the use of the latter? But, it is asked, what is the objection to changing the names? Turn to the tune "Medina." The third period is in the key with four flats, Fa, (F) Minor. How are you to make a pupil understand that he is to change his Do from F to Ab, and then sing E as if there were an accidental Natural? Such is the only course, even, with the Alto, which has not an accidental throughout the period. Now to one who has learned from the method in this book, that period prescuts no more difficulties than the others. One hour of practice on page 57, will secure a perfect readiness in making the modulation, if one has not imbibed the habit of associating the names Do, Re, Mi, &c. with the 1st, 2d, 3d, &c, of the Diatonic Scale. But there are hundreds of instances where the transposition of the names is impossible; where a change of key is Geo. F. Bristow.

ed to transpose Do, Re, Mi, &c, is thrown entirely out, although he had not an Ac-The third department in the course, includes pages 21 and 22, and from 38 to cidental in his part. The following example is sufficient to decide the question.



Is it not better that the pupil should associate in his mind firstly the name Sol. along with a fixed degree of pitch; and then be as familiar in associating it with one degree of the key as another?

The following certificate, signed by the members of the Philharmonic Society, and others, it would seem, should have some weight upon this subject. It is believed, further, that there is hardly a dissenting voice among those of the regular profession in this city.

CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned, consider the use of the names Do, RE, MI, &c .- in singing-stationary on the staff, preferable to that of transposing the same along with the changes of the Key, or Diatonic Scale.

U. C. Hill, President N. Y. Phil. Soc. Geo. Loder, Vice-President " Jas. L. Ensign, Secretary " Allen Dodworth, Treasurer "

Thos. Goodwin, Librarian N. Y. Phil. Soc. A. Boucher, H. C. Timm, Ass't Officers " Members.

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F. Windmuller. Gaetano Troisi. H. Otto. A. Hellwig, J. Helfenritter, Alex. Tyte, O. Fulgraff, S. Milon,

Henry Marks. R. Lancknean, G. Lo Brance. Sam'l Johnson, John C. Andrews, Troy, Sigismond Lazar, J. H. Cornell, Organist, Geo. Andrews, N. Y.

PROGRESSIVE LESSONS

IN THE

Music is the Art of producing the Beautiful by means of Sound. Sound | octave higher than the last.] It is known, positively, that this sound is caused being the material, the modification of Sound is the form of Music.

The analysis of Music shows, that the modifications of Sound may be classed under two general heads, viz: PITCH and TIME.*

OF PITCH.

THE Pitch of a sound may be explained thus: - Sound being a sensation, caused by the pulsation of the air upon the nerve of the ear-the pitch of a sound is owing to the frequency of the pulsations. For illustration,-[the teacher strikes

is now making oscillations in equal times, at the rate of 240 a second; causing thereby the air to pulsate upon the nerve of the ear in just the same degree of frequency, which produces a sensation of the mind, known as a certain degree of Pitch, and which in the musical system has a name, and a symbolic representation.

Now you feel a different sensation. [The teacher makes a sound just an

hy increasing the frequency of the pulsations two-fold, or two to one; so that if the other was caused by 240 pulsations a second, this sound is caused by 480 in the same time. This sound: is supposed to be caused by

360 pulsations a second; and this, [an octave higher,] by twice the number, (720.)

Now from these illustrations it is perceived that the terms pitch, high and low, are metaphors; there being no analogy between the relations of sound and the relations of space, signified by these words. A strictly philosophical description Middle Do, or C.] The string which produces this sound would be, to call a sound according to its vibratory character; thus: instead of high and low sounds to say the sound of the wick or slow vibrations. The high and low sounds, to say, the sound of the quick or slow vibrations. The metaphorical terms, pitch, high and low, however, are adopted by universal consent, and are the best; and the fanciful idea that sounds are high and low, is the basis of our system of writing music, which, it is believed will never be changed, nor essentially improved.

THE MUSICAL SYSTEM.

The Musical System, in regard to the Pitch of sounds, is best illustrated to the mind of the pupil by means of the Piano Forte; and even if he may never see the instrument, a knowledge of the key-board-of which the following is a picture-is easily gained; and, it is helieved, is indispensable to a just comprehension of this part of the Principles of Music

[.] These two distinctions of Sound are all that have been reduced to a scientific standard and subjected to an exact symbolic representation. The other distinctions-viz: of loud and soft, in all the shades of cres., and dim., fz., sf., &c., and of rough, clear, thin, full, &c., &c., are to be considered and employed under the head of "Expression;" affording an excellent opportunity for the exercise of taste, and the expression of feeling.

Table No. 1. PICTURE OF THE KEY-BOARD OF A PIANO FORTE OF SIX OCTAVES.

Ta	able	N	o	L.					P	1 (, 1	UF	L. K.	-0	r .	ı n	L	IV.	E I	- Б		A N			1	л	1 1.	A 1		Α,	O II		, .		01	^	0 (1 2	٠,	E 3	•									
lestion Names.	min or sorrFn.	fann er larrSol	sonu or sirrLa	and of any		sin or feet.	donn or mirrRe	renn or far	min or sorrFa	fan or sor	fann or larrSol.	sonn or sorr	·laon or daSi	· sin of refr · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	don or mirr		renn or far	min of sortFa.	fann or latt	. sonn or sirr	lan or sir	sin or reft	don or rer	donn or mirr Re.	renn or farMi.	min or sorr	fann or larr	son or lar	lan or sir	lann or dorSi	sin of reff	donn or mirr Re.	.renn or farMi.	min or sorfFa.	.fana or larr	sonn or sirr	lann or dor	sin or rerr	donn or mirr Re-	or farren or mit	.min or soft	fann or larr	sonn os sirrLa	ann or our	sin or rerrDo	don or ref	donn of mirr	.reno or farMi.	min or sortFa	
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Engl sh Names.	E# or GbbFa-	FX or AbbG#	GX or BbbAt.	A× or CDA# or B.DB#		3	ម :	DX or FbEg.	E# or Gb bFh.	d 9 to #3	FX or A b bGa.	GX or Bb b	AX or CbBa	B# or DbbCa.	C# or Db		Dx or FbEg.	E# or Gb bFx	FX or AbbGR.	GX or Bb bAb.	A# or Bb	** or o'p p	n.k or Db.h	CX or EbbDg.	Dx or FbEt	E# or Gb bFh.	FX or AbbGg.	G# or Ab	A# or Bb	Ax or ChBg.	B# or D'D bCa.	CX or Ep bDr.	Dx or FbEq.	E# or GbbFX	FX or Abb	G× or B b b ································	A× or CbA# or BbBC-	B# or Db bCt.	CX or EbbDt	D# or EbEg.	E# or Gb bFt.	FX or A D DF# or G DG	GX or BDDG# or ADA	A or B b	8# or Db bCh.	C# or Db	CX or Eb bD# or EbD#.	DX or FbEa.	E# or G b b F a -	
Sounds.	0	0	0	6		,	9	ø	0	0	0	0	0				9	9	0	0	•	2		9		0	0	0	•	9	0	0		0	ø	9	• 5		8	•	, 0	•	•		0		5	9	8	
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	fa	sol	la	. 8		do	re	m	1 1	fa	sol	la.	ธา	d	o r	e 11	nl	fa	s ol	la	s)	d	lo	re	mi	fa	Bol	ı	a. s	ı	do	те	nıl	fa	801	la	81	do	Te	m	fa	S	1 1:		ı d	o r	e 1	mi	fa	
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This picture represents a Piano Forte, which makes seventy-three pitches of sound. The sound produced by striking the first key on the left hand side of the key-board, is called the lowest; and to strike every successive key from that, proceeding to the right, is to make what is called an Ascending Scale, or Ladder.

The distance between any two adjacent sounds is called a HALF-A-TONE—SEMITONE.

^{*} This is an extension of one octave since, perhaps, A. D. 1800; and now, instruments of 62 and 7 octaves are quite common.

NAMING THE SOUNDS.

These degrees of pitch are all named. It will be observed that there is a double row of keys—one of white keys, and one of black keys. The white keys produce a scale of sounds consisting mostly of full-tone steps, which is according to the natural scale of the human voice. These are technically called Naturals, and are denoted by this mark (β). These sounds are first named, as you see, in front of the key-board. The English and Germans use the letters of the alphabet; the Italians and French use the monosyllables Do, re, mi, δc . The several sounds called by the same name are considered as (in one sense) duplicates; thus, there are seven Fas or Fs, six Sols or Gs, &c.

BLACK KEYS.

As the sound produced by any black key is half a tone higher than that of the white key next to the left, and half a tone lower than that of the white key next to the right, it is named according to these relations. The technical term in music denoting elevation, is "sharp," and that denoting depression is "flat;" hence the sound of the black key which is between Fa and Sol (F and G) is called sharp Fa, or flat Sol, (sharp F, or flat G); which implies the sound next above Fa (F), and next below Sol (G). In like manner all the black-key sounds are named. This mark (#) is the symbol for sharp, and this (b) for flat.

The Italian names are preferable for singing, and on this account they had better be used for playing. Let them have the true Italian pronunciation. For the Sharps and Flats the names may be modified by adding "n" to the former, and "r" to the latter: Thus, fan, son, lan, &c., far, sor, lar,—pronounced as in Italian—Fahn, sown, lahn,—far, soar, lar, seer, &c.

HOW MUSICAL SOUNDS ARE WRITTEN.

Five parallel lines are drawn, which, with the intermediate spaces are called a STAFF. Each line and space is a place for marking a degree of pitch.

1.	Staff.	
		ı

2.	HOW T	HE LINES AND	SPACES ARE	NUMBERED.	
		5th line		701	space above
	th	line	31	d space	
	-2nd line	lat sp			
1st lin	10	Jat ap	ace		space below.
	and time above	LEGER, OR AD	DED DEGREES		
	—2nd line above——1st line above——			2nd space abov	e
				ist space below 2d space below	v

The exact representation of the sounds by the Staff is defined by a mark called a CLEF.* Three different Clefs are employed in the several parts, each representing a particular sound of the Piano Forte. See the picture of the key-board.

This Clef once made thus, (go) represents the G or Sol where it stands on the key-board, it being the fourth from the left hand. When placed upon a line of the Staff, it identifies that particular sound with the line upon which it stands, and the other degrees of the staff are made to signify the sounds above and below according to their relations or relative positions.

This Clef, which was once a Gothic C, stands for the C or Do next below the Sol Clef; and this Clef : which was originally a Gothic F, stands for the F or Fa next below Clef Do.

The position of the sounds on the Staff with the Sol Clef on the second line, and the Do Clef in the third space, and the Fa Clef on the fourth line, is given below.

* The Italians call it a Key-it is the key to the Staff.

Note. The Alto is sometimes written with the Do Clef on the third line, and | object sought after is attained, without objections, by placing the Do Clef in the the Tenor with the same Clef on the 4th line; thus making as many different positions of the sounds on the Staff, as there are parts. The mode of writing the Alto and Tenor both with the Sol Clef has prevailed of late years, but this is objectionable for the Tenor, it being an octave lower than the Soprano. The

third space, as in the above example; a practice which was adopted by the author in two publications in 1836, and which has been approved by many eminent musicians. By so doing, the sounds stand in the same position on the Staff for the Tenore as for the Soprano; differing exactly an octave.

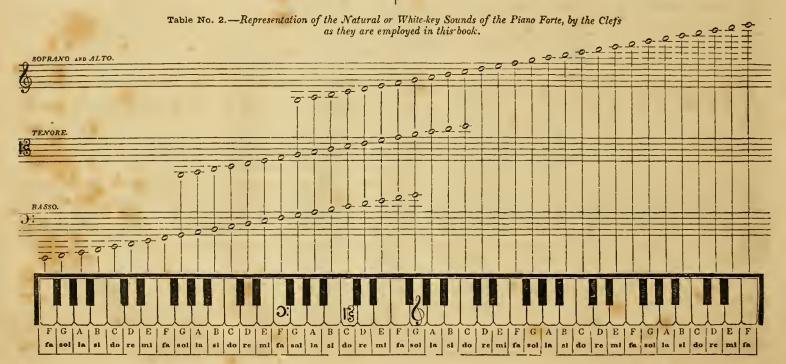
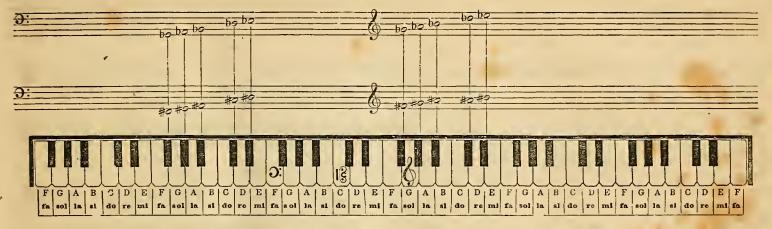
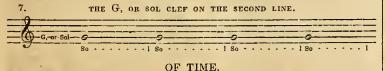


Table No. 3 .- Representation of the Black-Key Sounas.



This mark (o), or this (o), is a *Point*, or head of a note—used to point out or designate the degree to be sung or played. Now sing Sol in the following example as many times as it is marked:



Beside being in correct *Pitch*, sounds must be made in the right *Time*. This is called "keeping Time."

To represent different degrees of Time, or duration, the Points are made in different forms; and thus modified they are called Notes.

The note made thus, (0), stands for the duration of Four Beats or Times. It

is called the Whole Note. Beat the time with the finger thus along with the Metronome—making every beat down, and sing the following notes:



The note made thus (c) stands for two Beats or Times. It is called the Half-Notes. Beat as before and sing the Half-Notes.



The note made thus () stands for one Beat; and is called a QUARTER-NOTE.

10. QUARTER-NOTES.



Time is divided into portions called Measures, Periods, and Stroins. A Measure is marked by a light line across the Staff called a Bar. A Period is marked by a heavy line called a Period Bar. A Strain is marked by two heavy lines called a Double Bar.

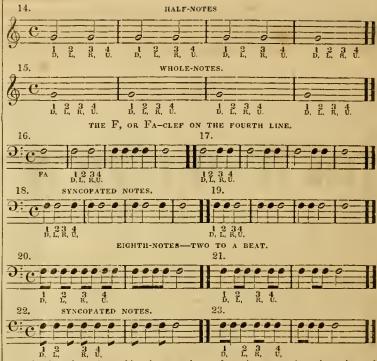


Measures are various in regard to the time contained in each. Common Time contains in each Measure the value of Four Beats.

The beats must now be so regulated as to mark the Measures as well as to mark the Time.

For this purpose we must never beat down but once in a Measure, and that at the beginning. In Common Time the first beat is down—the second horizontally to the Left—the third to the right, and the fourth, up. Beat with the Metronome and counting.



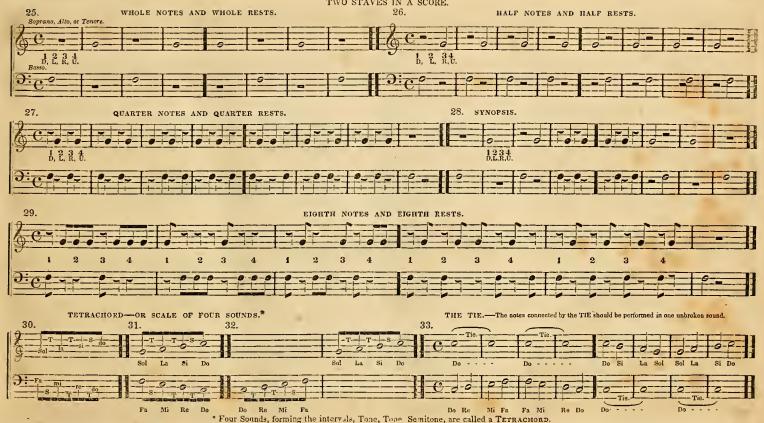


As the Notes show when and how long to make sounds, so there are marks to show when and how long to keep silent. These marks are called Rests.

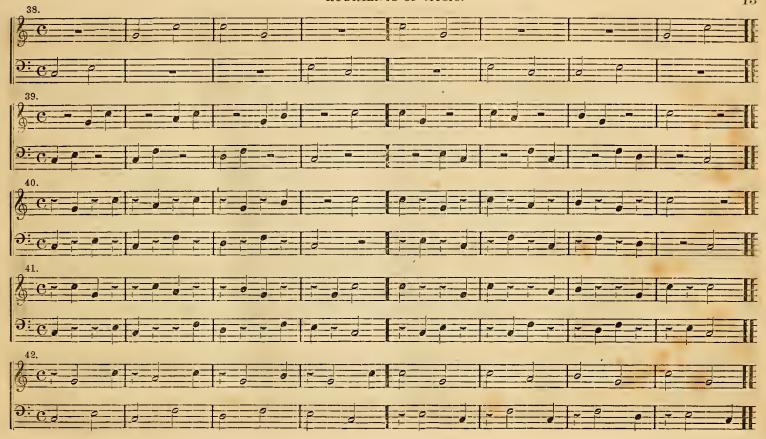
24. WHOLE-REST. HALF REST. QUARTER-REST. EIGHTH-REST.

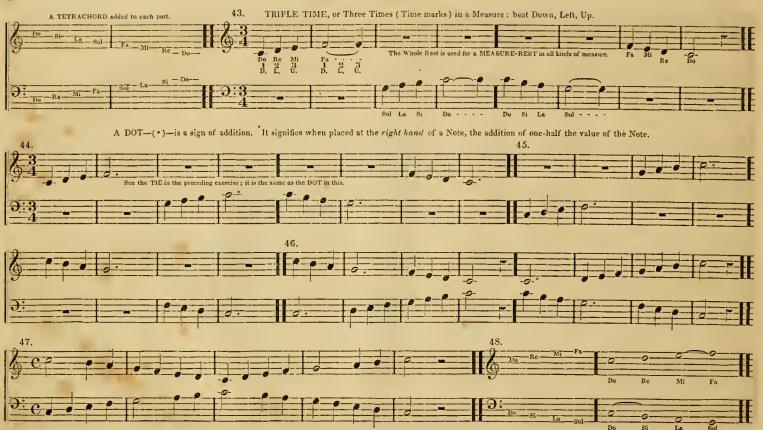
Let the class now be divided into two parts. When music is written for several parts the Staves are connected by a Brace; and the Staves so connected are called, collectively, a Score.

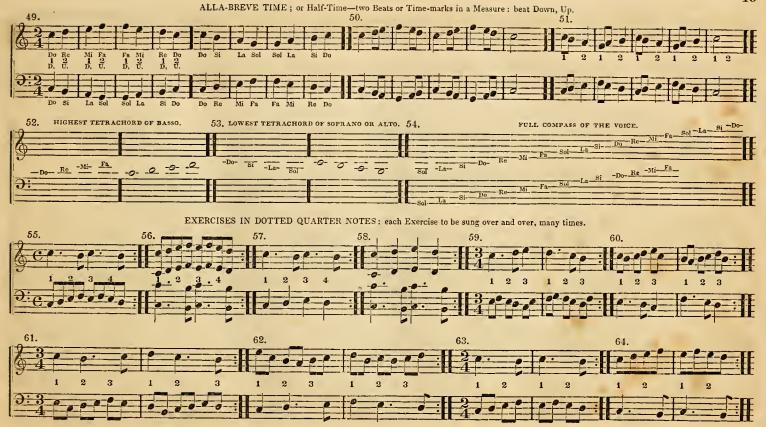
TWO STAVES IN A SCORE.

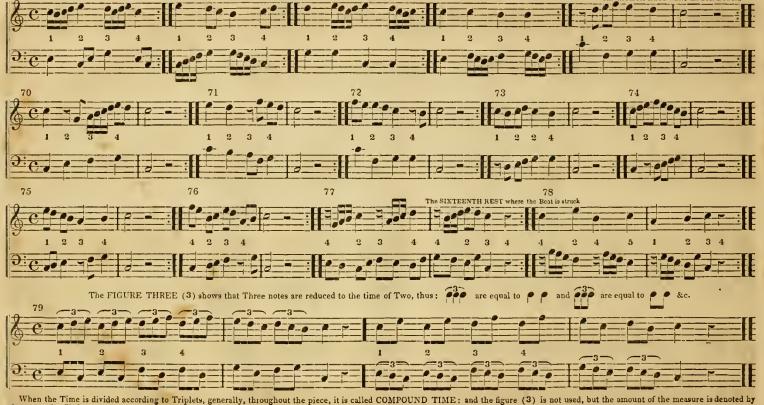












16

SIXTEENTH-NOTES.

66

figures at the Clef.







The preceding Lessons comprise, essentially, all the varieties of Measure tnat are used in musical composition. The varieties of form in which the notes may be arranged in a measure are very numerous. Some of the peculiarities may be illustrated by the pronunciation of certain words. And it is easily seen that to be able to perform that portion of a Measure called a Beat, or "Time"—viz: one fourth of a measure in Common Time, or one third of a measure in Triple black keys. Time, &c., in all its varieties—is to attain at once a good knowledge of Time; for, if you can perform one beat in all its varieties, it makes no difference whether there are two, three, or four beats in a Measure.

107. THE VARIETIES OF A SINGLE BEAT ILLUSTRATED BY ENGLISH WORDS.



give to the pupil who has a dull perception of rhythm, the idea of any rhythmical expression by a comparison with what he already understands in speech.

OF THE MOVEMENT.

The terms Adagio, Largo, Larghetto, Andantino, Andante, Allegretto, Allegro, Presto, and Prestissimo, are used to designate the Movement.

"Adagio" means very slow, and "Prestissimo," very quick; and the other terms are to be understood as representing relative degrees according to their order as fies that the sound is one tone higher than Natural; and another called a "Double above. The "Andante" is a medium degree, like walking gracefully.

tronome," a Musical Time-keeper, invented by Maelzel.

THE BLACK KEYS, OR SHARPS AND FLATS.

Hitherto the Exercises have contained no sounds heside those produced by the white keys of the Piano Forte; which sounds are called Naturals.

The exercises will now be made to introduce the sounds produced by the

You perceive a short black key between Fu and Sol—it produces a sound which is higher than Fa, and lower than Sol. The difference of pitch is called a Half-tone, or Semitone; (more properly Hemitone;) that is, the black key sound is half a tone higher than the sound of the white key next to the left, and half a tone lower than the sound of the white key next to the right.

The term employed in music to express the literature that, to express the idea of depression, is "flat." Hence, the sound half a tone below Sol is called "flat Sol," or "Sol flat."

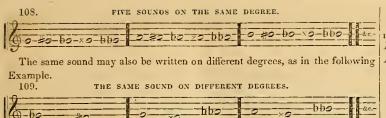
As the sound of the black key must be written on the same degree of the Staff with that of the white key, a mark auxiliary to the note is employed.

This mark (#) is called a Sharp, and signifies that the note stands for the These Exercises will suffice, at least, to suggest to the teacher how he may sound half a tone above Natural. This mark (b) is called a Flat, and signifies that the sound is half a tone below Natural. Hence, the sound of the black key between Fa and Sol may be written on the Fa degree with a sharp, or on the

Sol degree with a flat—thus:

[The teacher can complete this explanation in regard to the rest of the black keys.]

There is a mark also called a "Double Sharp," made thus (X,) which signi-Flat," made thus, (bb,) which signifies that the sound is one tone below Natural. A more definite mode of denoting the Movement is by referring to the "Me-Hence, there may be five different sounds written on the same degree of the Staff. See Example 108.



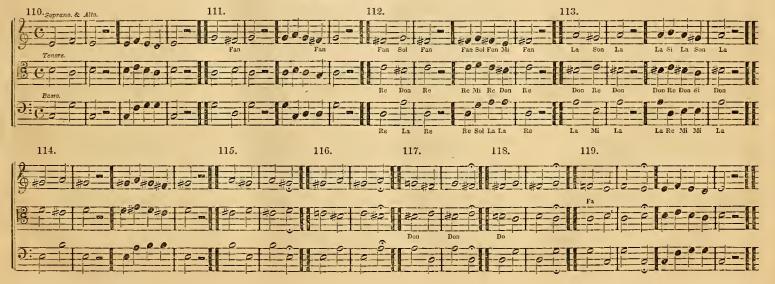
NAMING THE SHARPS AND FLATS.

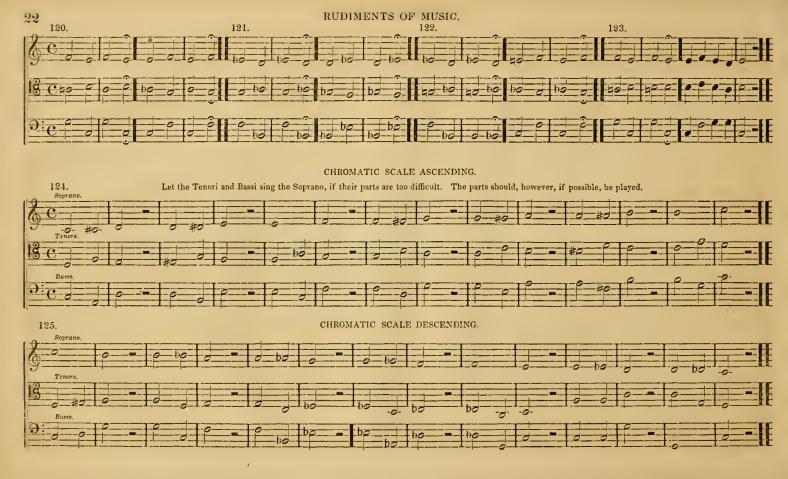
To make a name for a *sharp* sound, add the letter "n" to the vowel of the name of the Natural, and for a *flat* sound, add the letter "r," thus: sharp Fa—Fan: sharp Sol—Son: La—Lan: Si—Sin, &c.; and for flat Si—Sir: flat La—Lar, &c. For (×) add "nn;" and for (bb) add "rr."

The names should have the true Italian pronunciation—thus:

Written, - - - Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si. Pronounced, - Doc, Ray, Mee, Fah, Sole, Lah, See. Sharps, - - - Doan, Rain, Mean, Fahn, Sown, Lahn, Seen. Flats, - - - - Dore, Rayr, Meer, Far, Soar, Lar, Seer.

EXERCISES WITH SHARPS AND FLATS.





ACCIDENTALS AND SIGNATURE.

There are two ways of designating whether Notes are to be Natural, Flat, or Sharp, &c. One way is by using the marks as Accidentals, and the other is by using them as a Signature.

ACCIDENTALS.

The Sharps, Flats, Double-sharps, Double-flats and Naturals, which are written in the course of a piece, are called Accidentals. An Accidental stands for every note in the measure which is of the same name as the one it precedes. Thus: if a Sharp is placed before Sol, it stands for every Sol in the measure, &c.



When the last note of a measure is marked by an Accidental, and the first note in the next measure is the same degree, the Accidental stands for it also; but the Accidental does not affect more than one note beyond the bar.



The Signature is the sign next after the Clef, denoting what sounds are to be considered as belonging to the Scale in which the melody is composed. And first, it is made a rule that all sounds are Natural if not marked # or b—the mark (\(\beta\)) being dispensed with. Therefore, no mark after the Clef, thus:

means the same as if there were seven Naturals—thus:

and the Signature is said to be Natural. It denotes that the sounds of which

the melody is composed, are all Naturals. In like manner one sharp placed on

rals, thus: means the same as if there were one sharp and six naturals, thus: and the Signature is said to be one sharp, or Fa (F)

sharp. It denotes that every Fa (F,) in the melody is sharp, and all the other notes are naturals

In the same way are the Signatures, two sharps, three sharps, one flat, two flats, b &c., to be un-

derstood. Each sharp or flat of the Signature stands for every note of the same name as that of the degree upon which it stands, throughout the piece—except when annulled by an *Accidental Natural*—this to be governed by the rule for Accidentals on the preceding page.

OF THE KEY.

The Ker is that Scale or System of Sounds from which the Melody is composed.

The Key is in Two Modes. The Modes differ in the Third and Sixth degrees; these being in the one Mode greater and in the other less.

The Mode having the greater 3d and 6th, is called the Major Mode; and that with the lesser 3d and 6th, is called the Minor Mode.

Music composed in the Major Mode of the Key is of a cheerful character, and that composed in the Minor Mode of the Key is mournful or sad.

The two Modes of the Key are represented by the two Ladders following. The steps of the ladders represent the sounds or degrees of pitch—which are numbered—and the spaces between the steps represent the Intervals, which are called Tones, Semitones, &c. The words "Tonic," "Mediant," &c., are the Technical names of the sounds.

129. Mojor Mode of the Key.



130. Minor Mode of the Key.



TRANSPOSITION OF THE KEY.

The Major Mode of the Key can be made—by commencing with Do(C)—with the white keys of the Piano Forte alone; hence this is called the Natural position of the Key. It is however transposed so as to commence on every one of the twelve notes. This is illustrated in the following pages.

Let the teacher go through, at every lesson, with all the scales—up and down each, and up (only) the Triad—without stopping, till arriving at the first, which should end the exercise. Let the Majors, however, generally be sung in one exercise, and the Minors in another; though they may sometimes be all sung in successive order.

It is recommended at first to sing the Scales with the names written on a Staff: [See p. 15:] First from Do to Do and back; then from Sol to Sol and back; then from Re to Re, &c. They will sing the one sharp, or two sharps, &c., without knowing it, which they should first do. There will be time enough to teach them the theory after they get the practice; and it will be a waste of time, to try to make them understand the theory of Transposition now.

Considerable use may be made of the numbers in singing the keys; yet there is not much gained by it in the end; it is—if pursued extensively—the same in its result, as the transposition of Do, Re, Mi,—which is very bad.

THE REMAINING SIGNS USED IN WRITING MUSIC.

THE HOLD OR PAUSE.

The Hold or Pause (a) placed over or under a Note or Rest, implies that the Time-beater is to be stopped, and that the Note or Rest should be prolonged.

THE REPEAT.

The sign for repeating a strain or a passage is the DOTTING of the Bar or Double-Bar, thus: or thus: or thus: When the Bar is dotted on the left side, the preceding strain is to be repeated. When dotted on the right side, the succeeding strain is to be repeated.

OF THE MOVEMENT.

The terms Adogio, Largo, Larghetto, Andontino, Andante, Allegretto, Allegro, Presto, and Prestissimo, are used to designate the Movement.

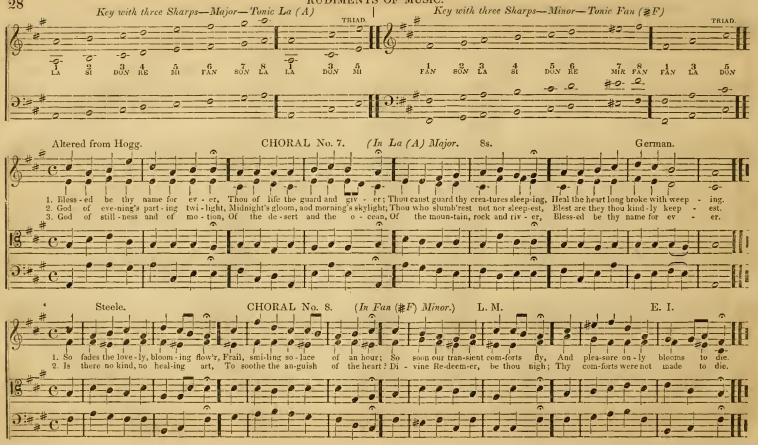
"Adagio" means very slow, and "Prestissimo" very quick; and the other terms are to be understood as representing relative degrees according to their order as above. The "Andante" is a medium degree, like walking gracefully.

A more definite mode of denoting the Movement is by referring to the "Metronome" or musical Time-keeper, invented by Maelzel.

SIGNS FOR EXPRESSION.

Pianissimo, or PP., - - - Very soft. Piono, Pia., or P. - - - Soft. Mezzo, Mez., or M., - - - Middling Forte, For., or F., - - - Loud. Fortissimo, or FF., - - - Very lond. Forzando, Fz., or <, - - Sudden increase of loudness to a single note. Rinforzando, Rfz., or < ___, - Sudden increase of loudness to several notes. Sforzando, Sfz., Sf., or -> - Sudden diminution of loudness. Crescendo, Cres., or ____, - Gradual increase of loudness. Diminuendo, Dim., or _____, - Gradual diminution of loudness. Swell, Sw., or _____, - Gradual increase and diminution of loudness. Staccato, Stac., or . . To separate the sounds. Legato, Leg., or III - - To connect the sounds. Rallentando, or Rall. - - Gradual retardation of time and stress. Smorzondo, or Smorz., - - Dying away. Stringendo, or String., - - - Compressing-acceleration of time. Sostenuto. - - - - Sustained. - Press each note, without accent.















Вамо.

MODULATION OF THE KEY IN THE MAJOR MODE



From six sharps-tonic Fan (F#)-to seven sharps-tonic Don (C#).

From seven sharps-tonic Don (C#)-to six sharps-tonic Fan (F#).



From six sharps-tonic Fan (F#), to five sharps-tonic Si (B).

From five sharps-tonic Si (B), to four sharps-tonic Mi (E).



From four sharps-tonic Mi (E), to three sharps-tonic La (A).

From three sharps-tonic La (A), to two sharps-tonic Re (D).



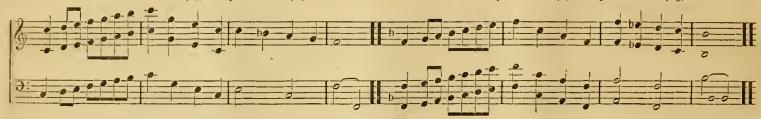
From two sharps-tonic Re (D), to one sharp-tonic Sol (G).

From one sharp-tonic Sol (G), to Natural-tonic Do (C).



From Natural-tonic Do (C), to one flat-tonic Fa (F).

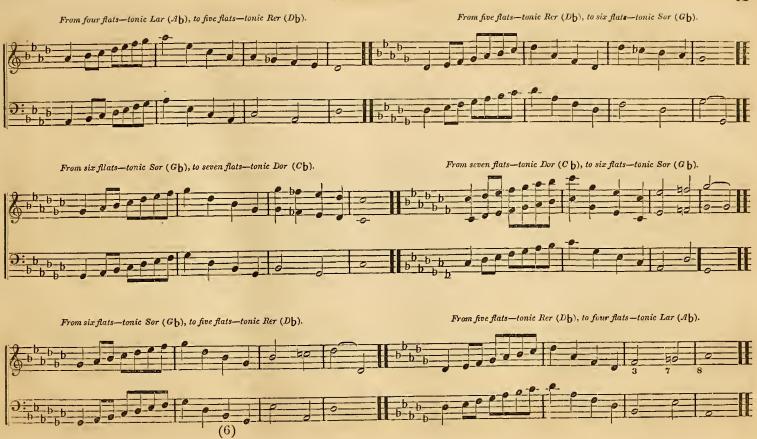
From one flat-tonic Fa (F), to two flats-tonic Sir (Bh).



From two flats-tonic Sir (Bh), to three flats-tonic Mir (Eh).

From three flats-tonic Mir (Eh), to four flots-tonic Lar (Ah).





From four flots-tonic Lar (Ab), to three flots-tonic Mir (Eb).

From three flats-tonic Mir (Eh), to two flats-tonic Sir (Bh).



From two flats-tonic Sir (Bh), to one flat-tonic Fa (F).

From one flat-tonic Fa (F), to Natural-tonic Do (C).

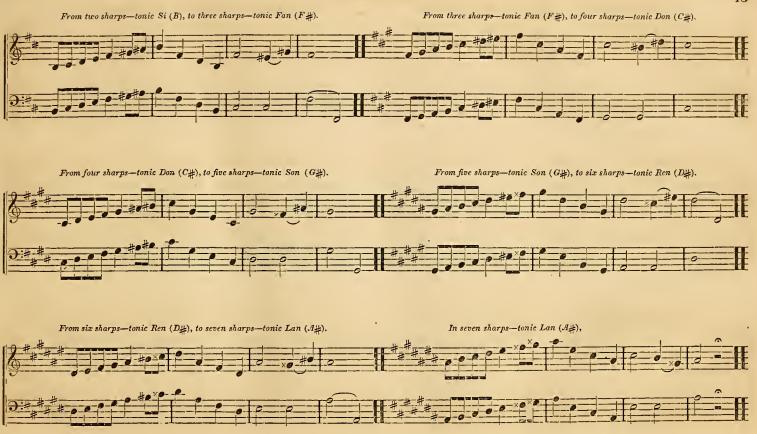


II. MODULATION OF THE KEY IN THE MINOR MODE.

From Natural-tonic La (A), to one sharp-tonic Mi (E). From

From one sharp-tonic Mi (E), to two sharps-tonic Si (B).





From seven sharps-tonic Lan (.9#), to six sharps-tonic Ren (D#).

From six sharps-tonic Ren (D#), to five sharps-tonic Son (G#).



From five sharps-tonic Son (G#), to four sharps-tonic Don (C#)

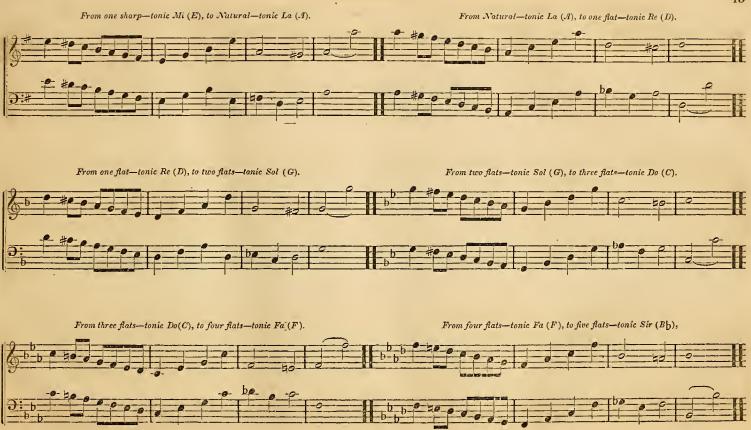
From four sharps-tonic Don (C#), to three sharps-tonic Fan (F#).



From three sharps-tonic Fan (F#), to two sharps-tonic Si (B),

From two sharps-tonic Si (B), to one sharp-tonic Mi (E).





From five flats-tonic Sir (Bh), to six flats-tonic Mir (Eh).

From six flats-tonic Mir, (Eb), to seven flats-tonic Lar (Ab).



From seven flots-tonic Lar (Ah), to six flats-tonic Mir (Eh).

From six flats-tonic Mir (Eb), to five flats-tonic Sir (Bb).



From five flats-tonic Sir (Bh), to four flats-tonic Fa (F).

From four flats -tonic Fa (F), to three flats-tonic Do (C).



From three flats-tonic Do (C), to two flats-tonic Sol (G).

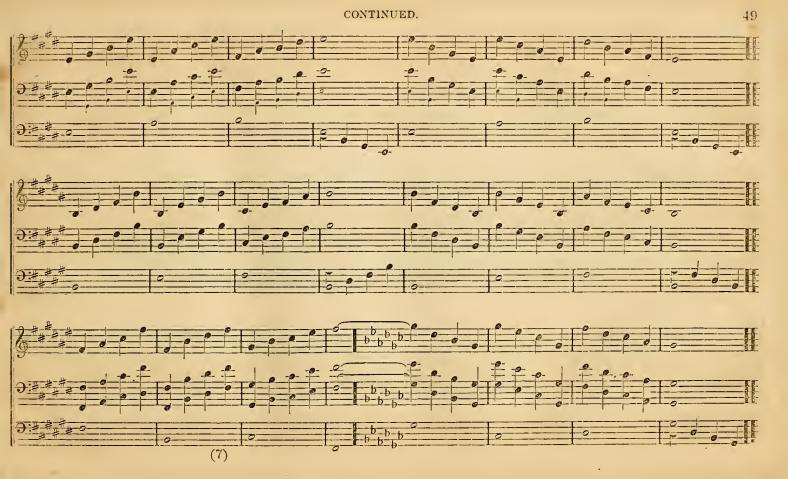
From two flats-tonic Sal (G), to one flat-tonic Re (D)





III. EXERCISE IN THE PRINCIPAL CHORDS OF ALL THE KEYS







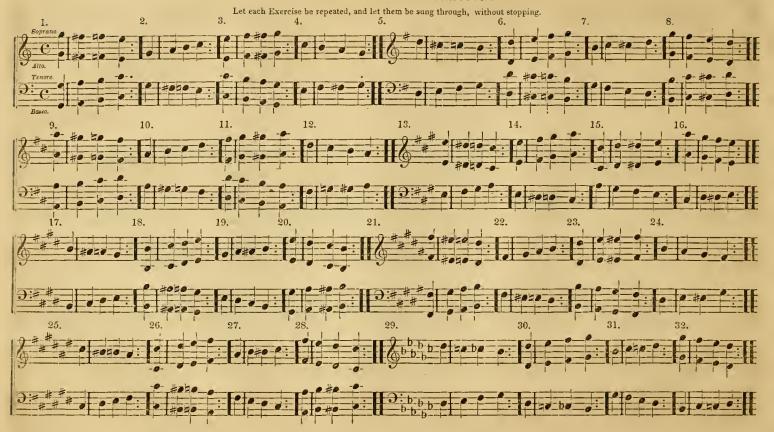






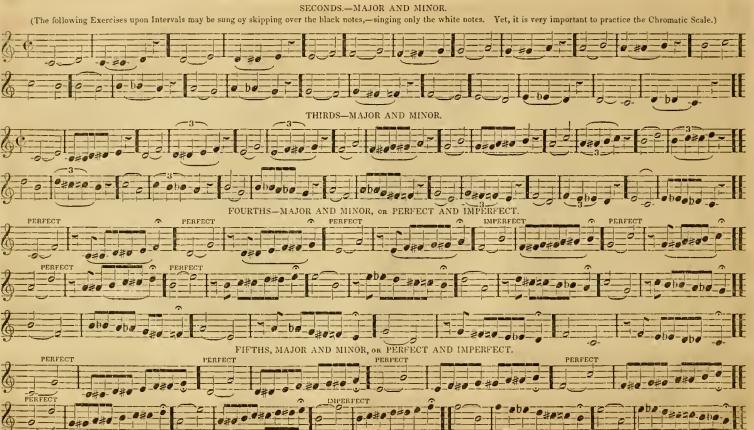
RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC

TRANSITIONS AND MODULATIONS



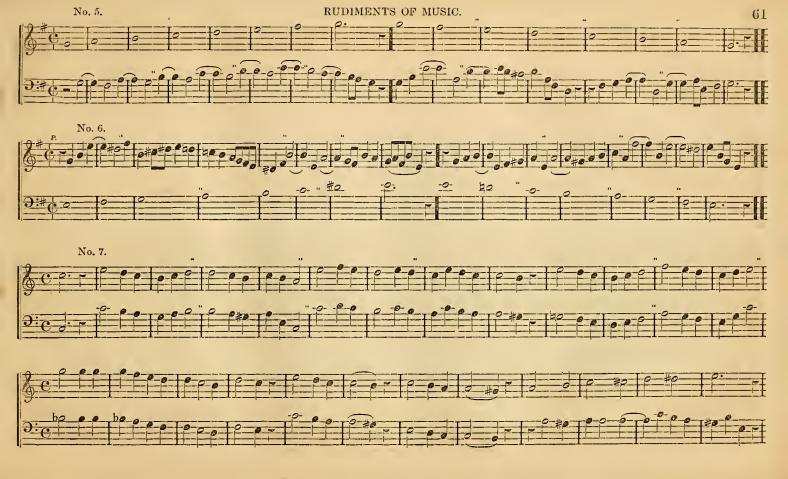
MODULATIONS FROM THE MAJOR TO THE MINOR MODE WITH THE SAME TONIC.

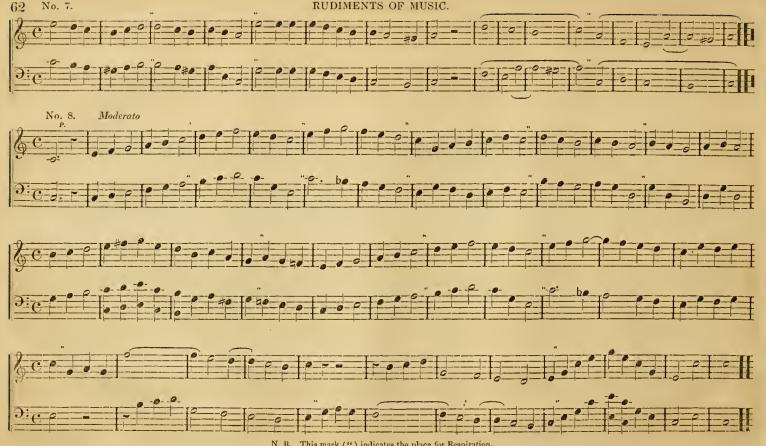












N. B. This mark (") indicates the place for Respiration.

MOZART GOLLEGTION

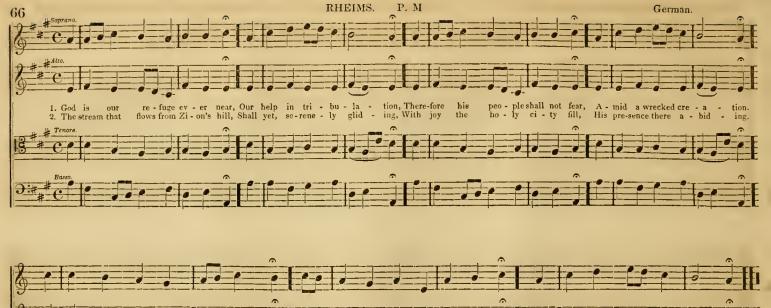
OF

SACRED MUSIC.











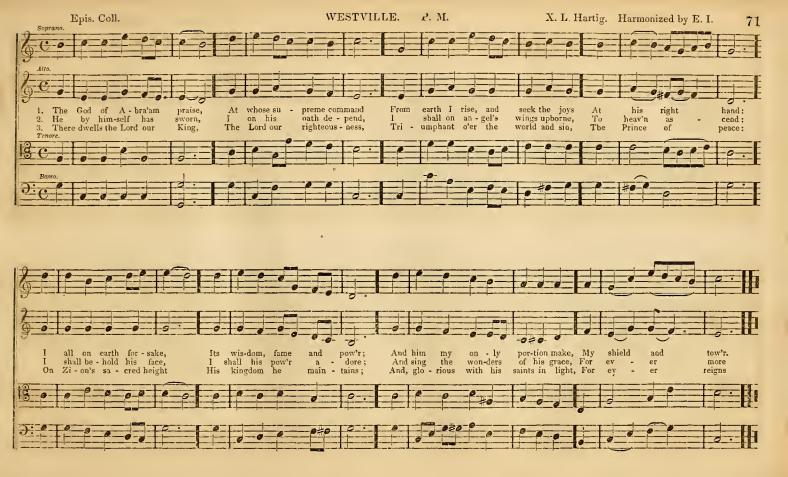














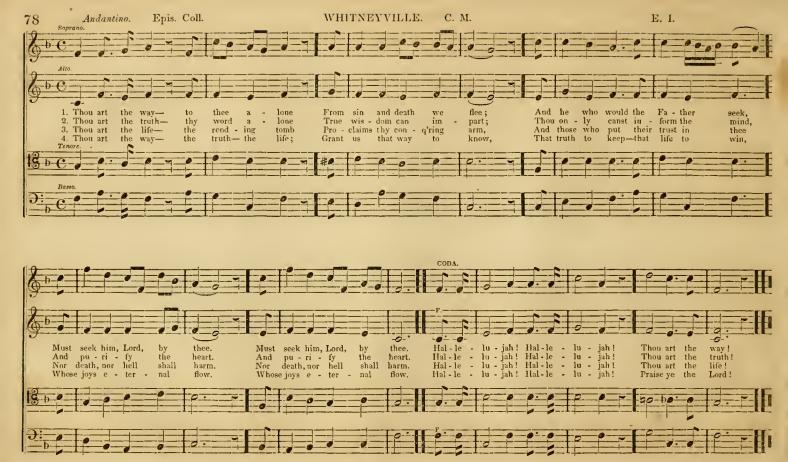


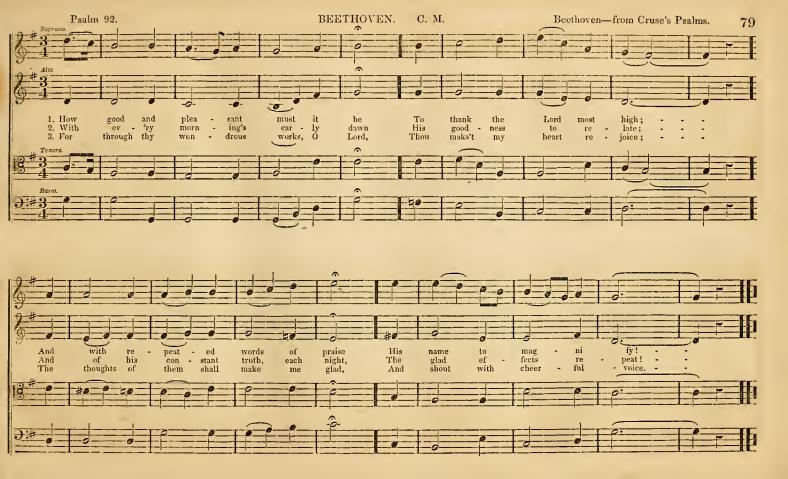


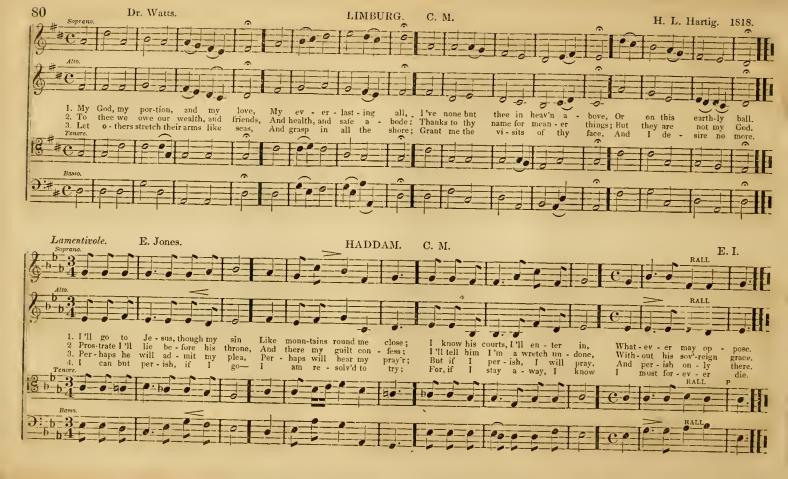


























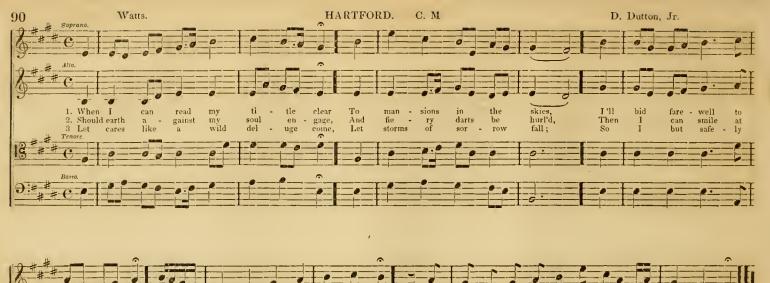




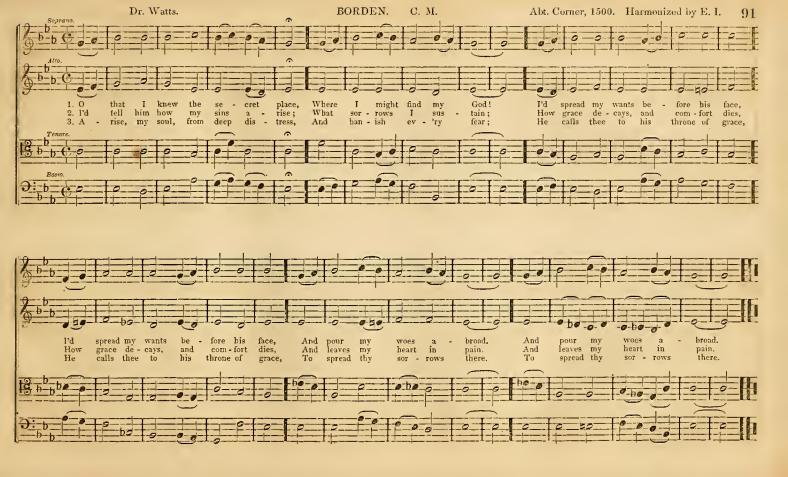




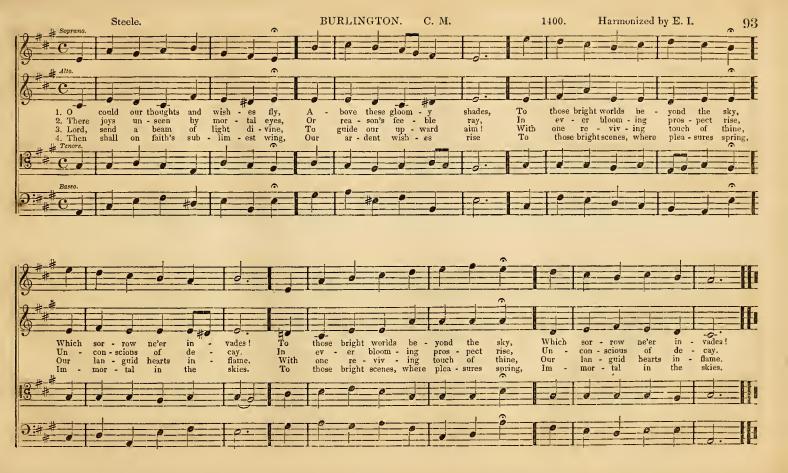
(12)











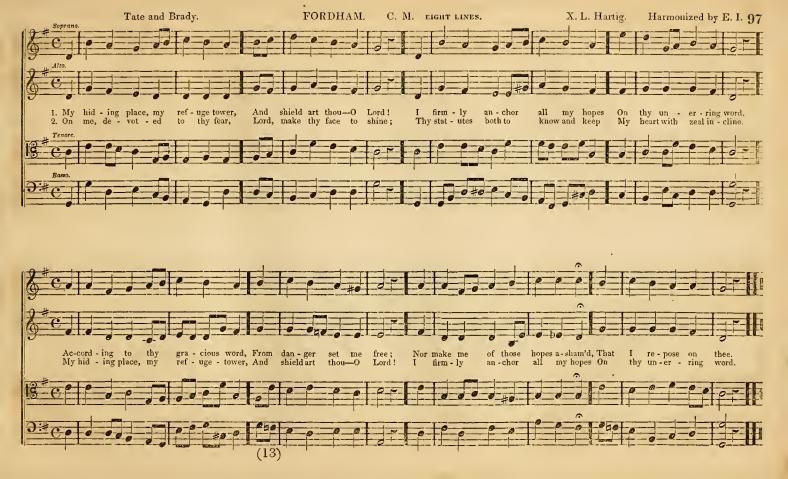


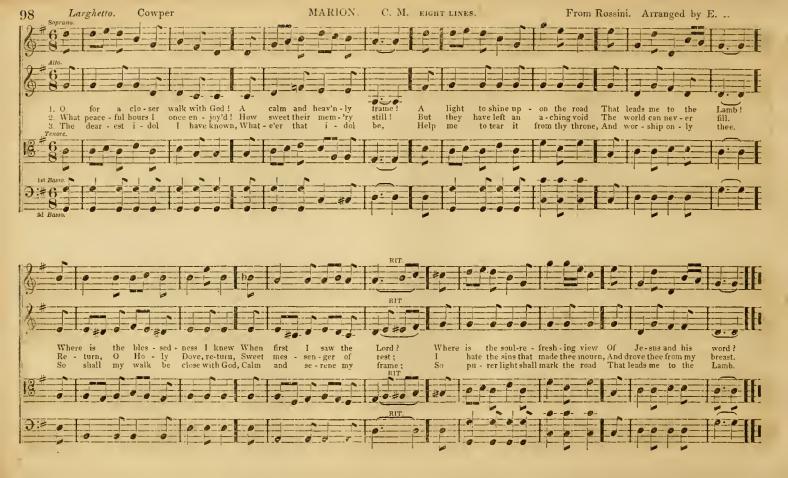


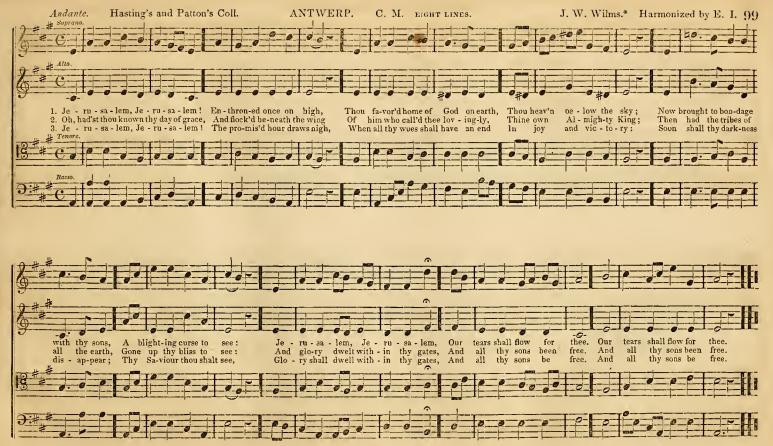












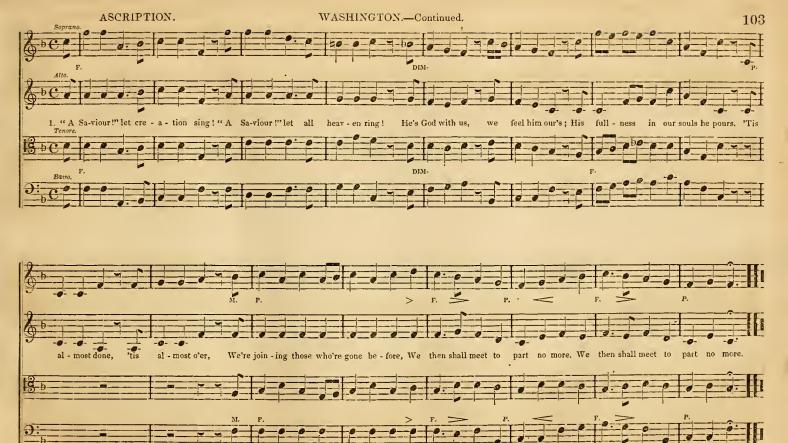
* A National Dutch Melody.



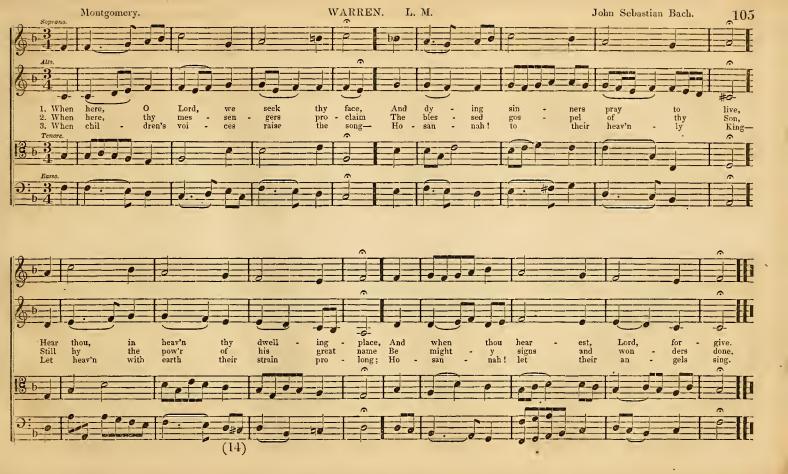


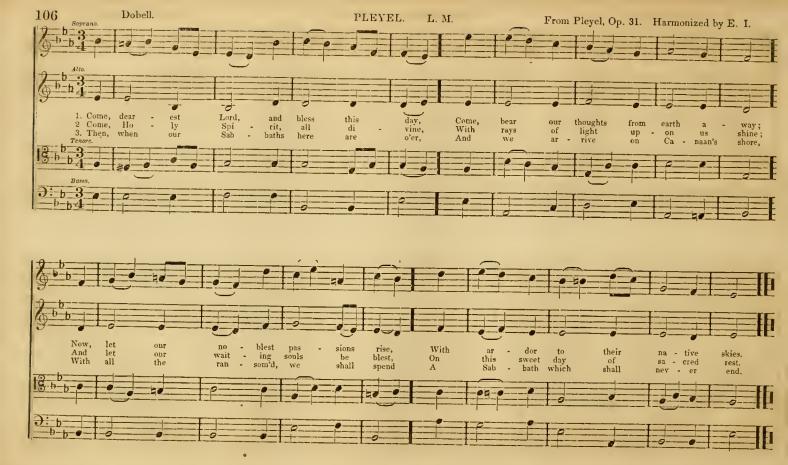










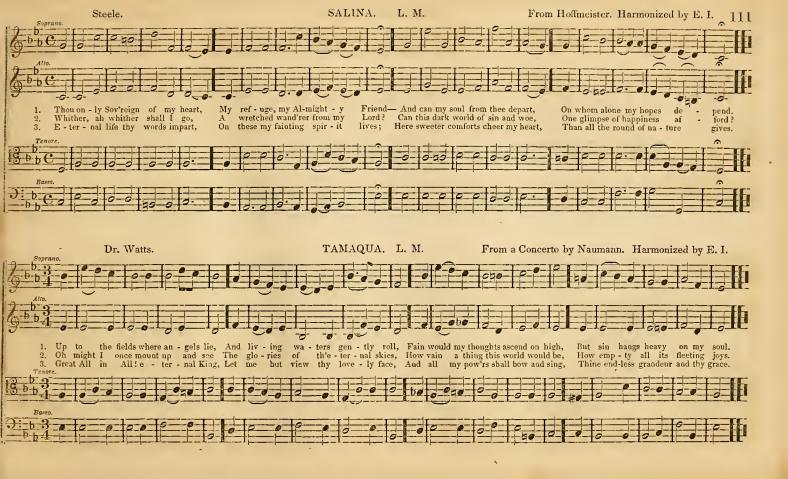






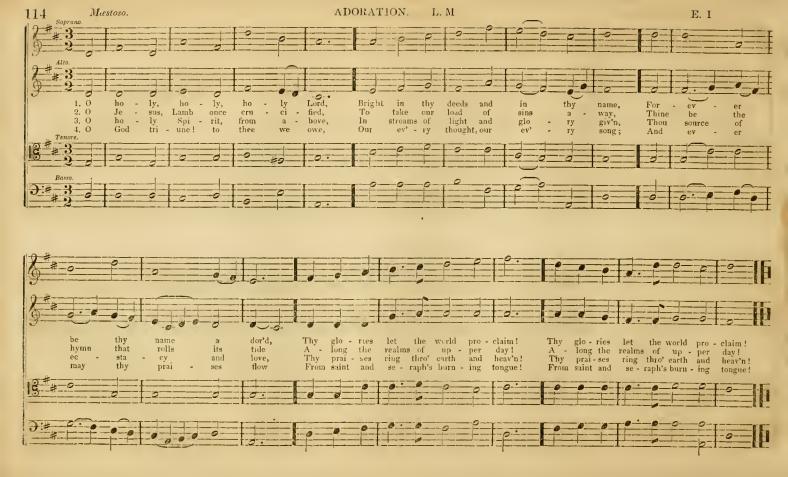






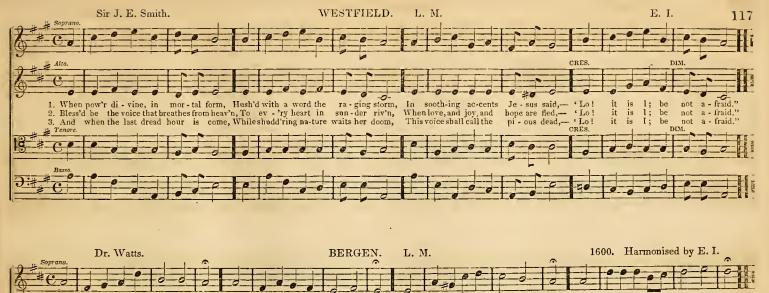




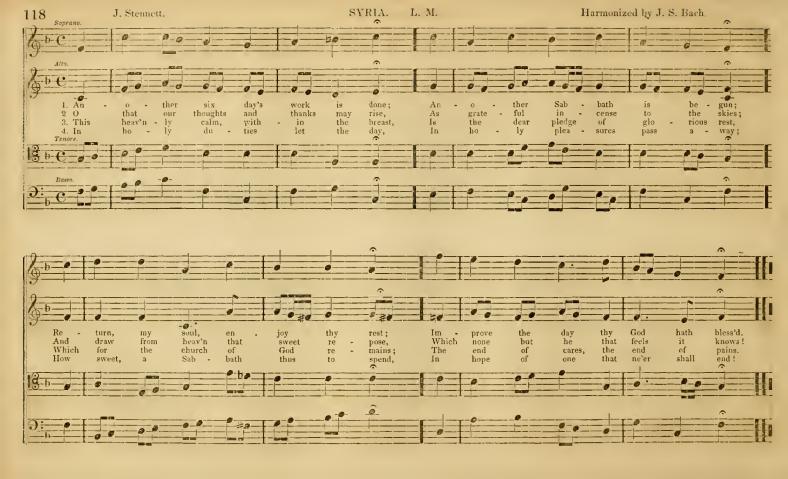




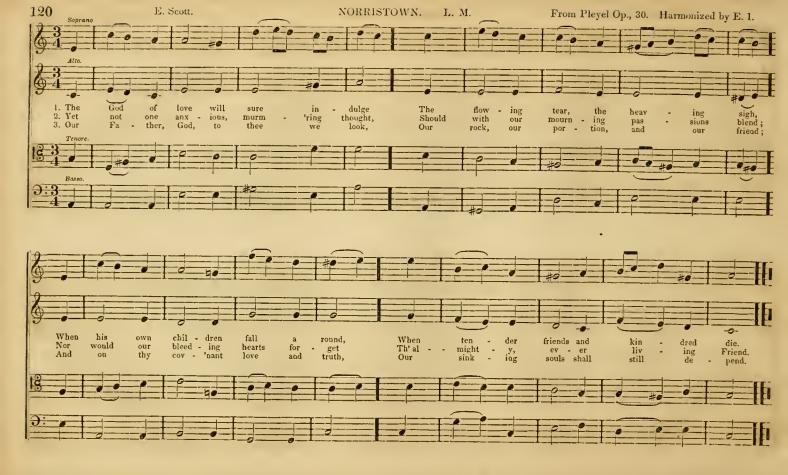




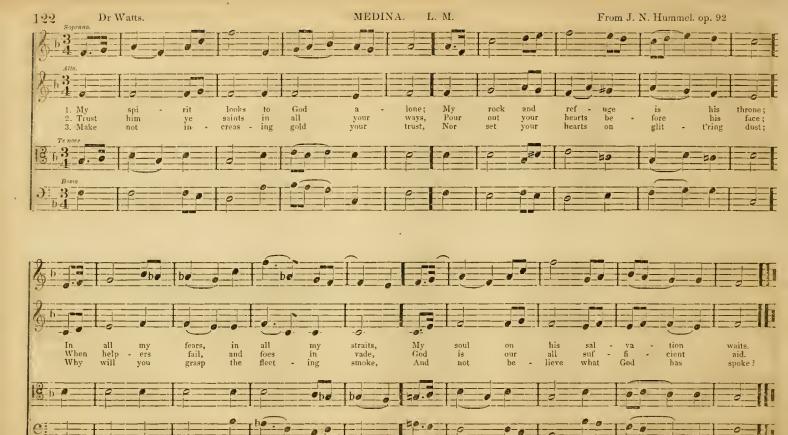














1. In - dul-gent sove-reign of the skies, And wilt thou bow thy gra-cious ear? Wbile fee-ble mor - tals raise their cries,

2. Look down, O God, with pi-tying eye, And view the de - so - la-tions round; See what wide realms in dark-ness lie,

3. Loud let the gos - pel trum-pet blow, And call the na-tions from a - far; Let all the isless their Sa - viour know,

Tenore.

Basso.

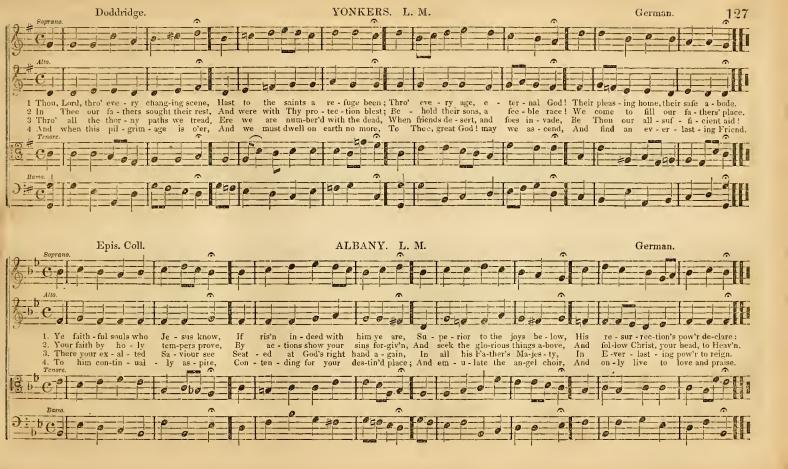
Basso.

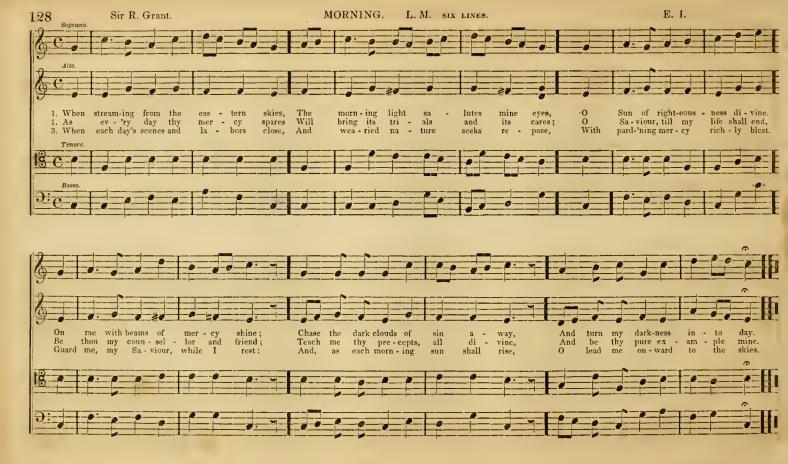
Basso.

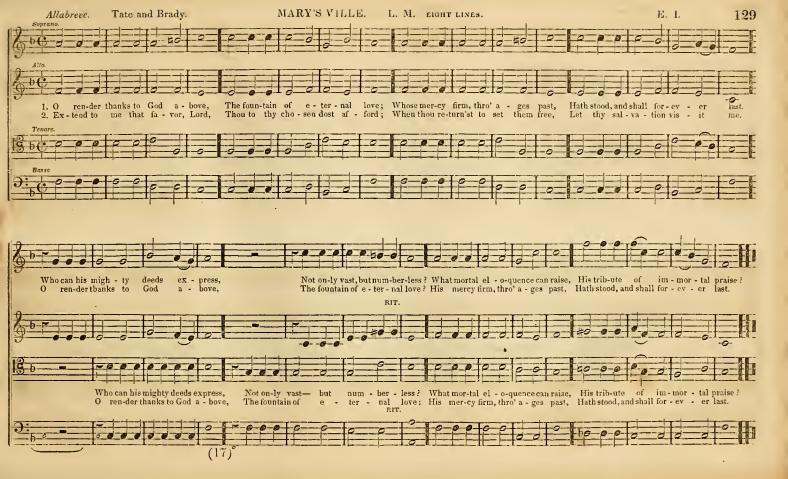








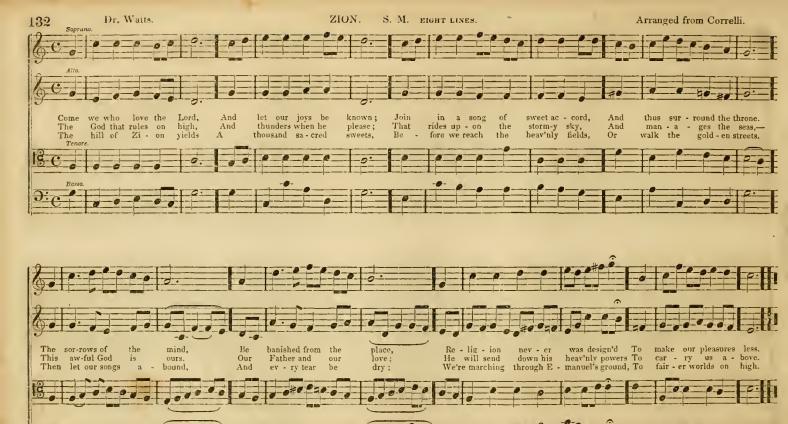


































All world-ly joys I'll cheer-ful leave, And find .

my heaven in Thee.

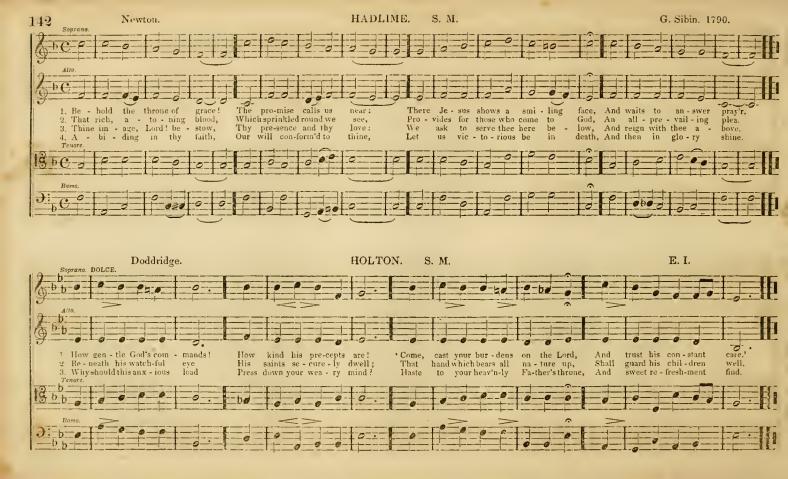
4. If Thou these bless-ings give,

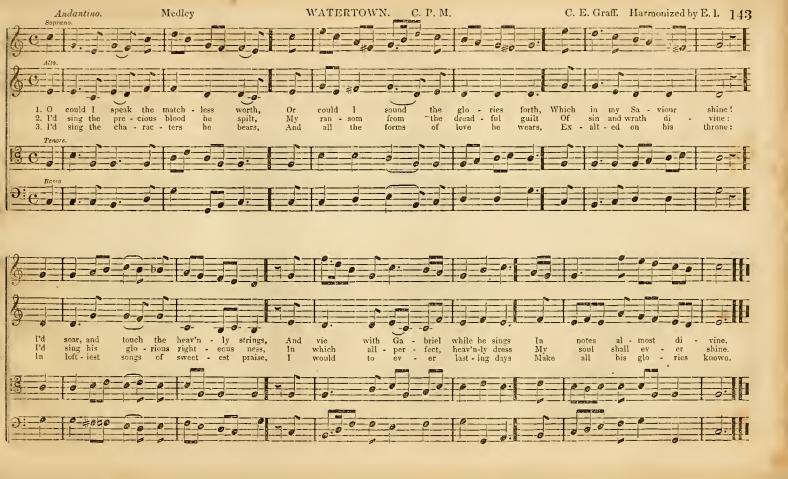
Tenore.

And wilt

por - tion

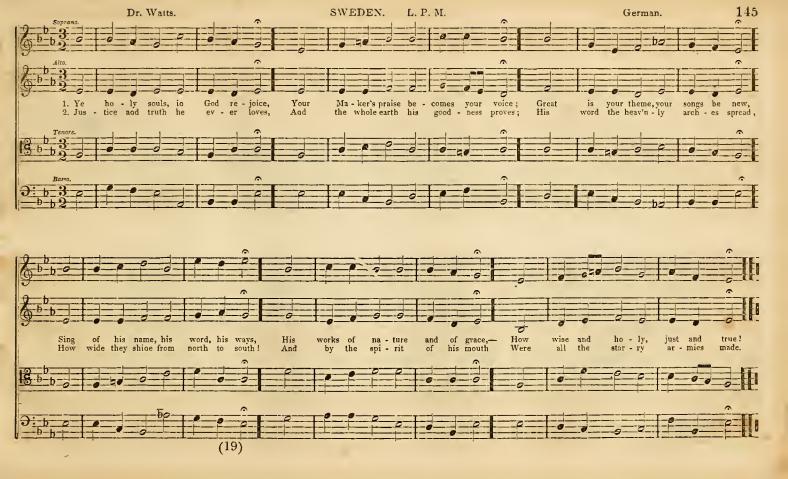
be,



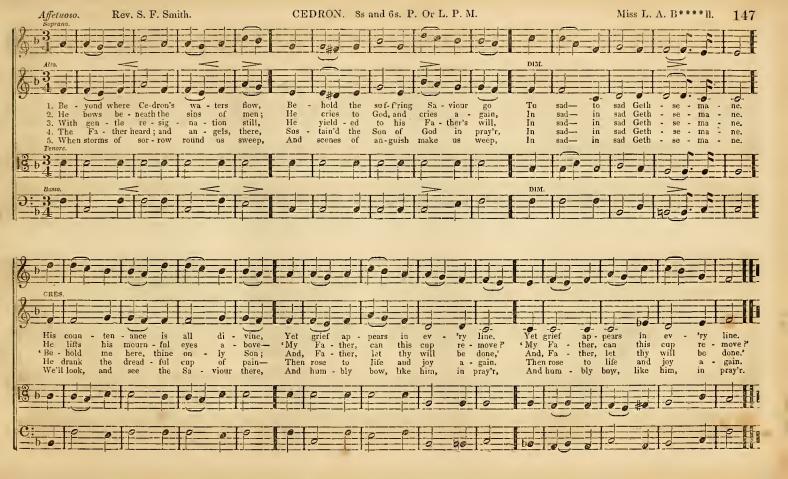




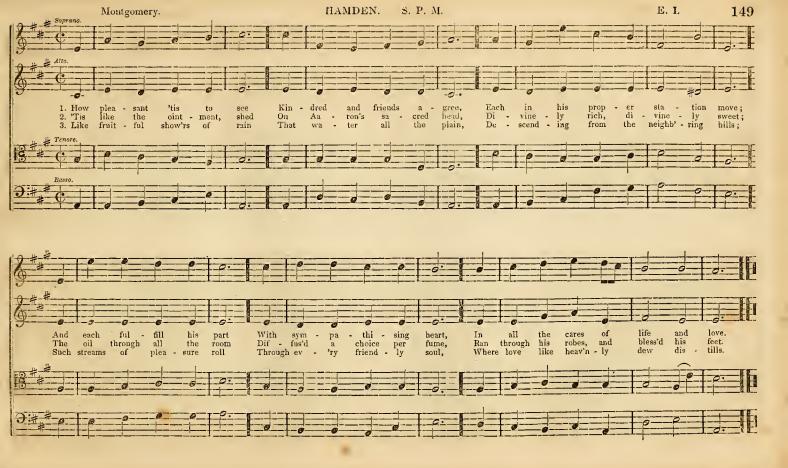


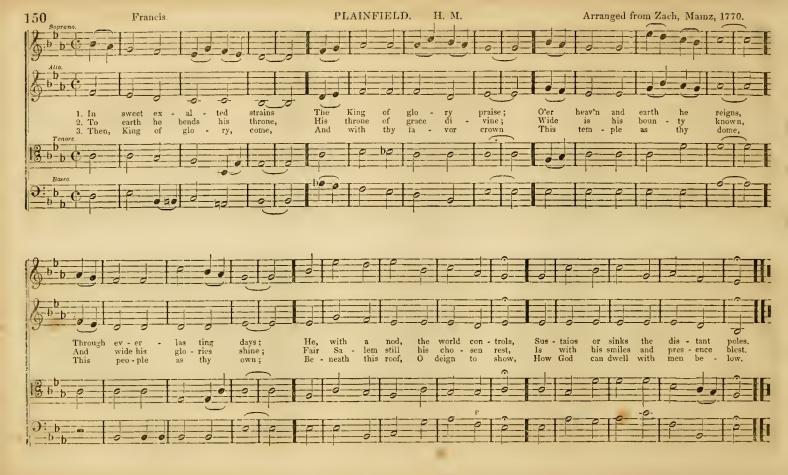






























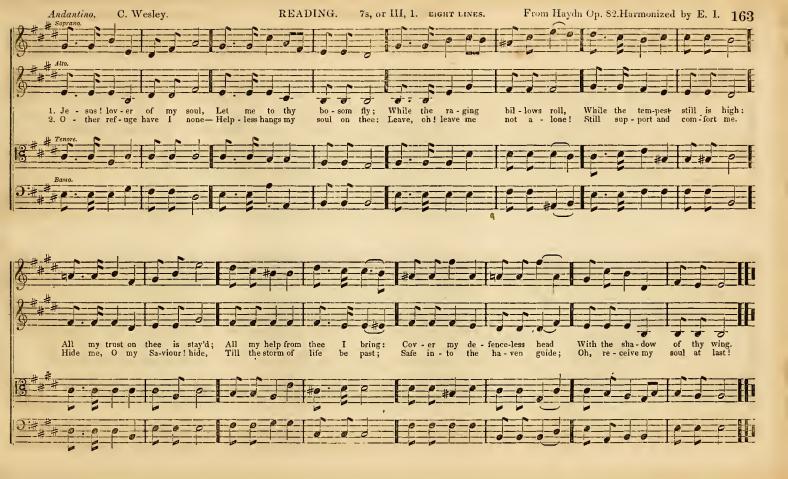
















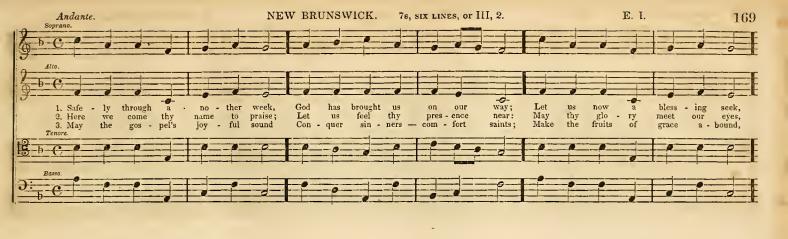




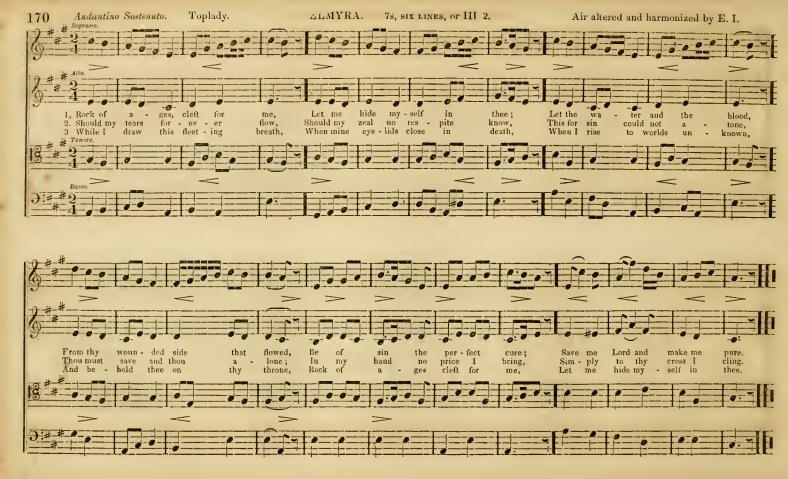














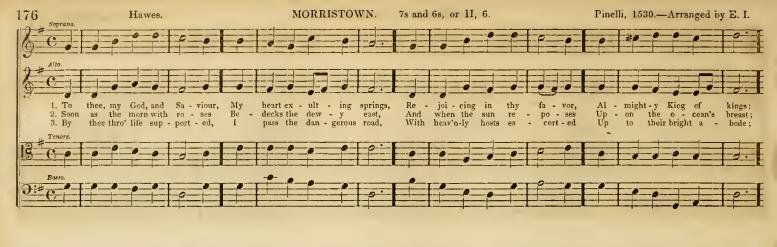








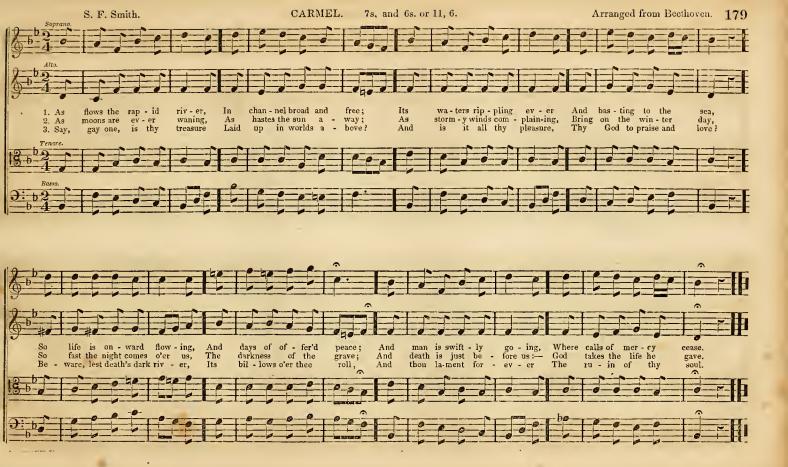








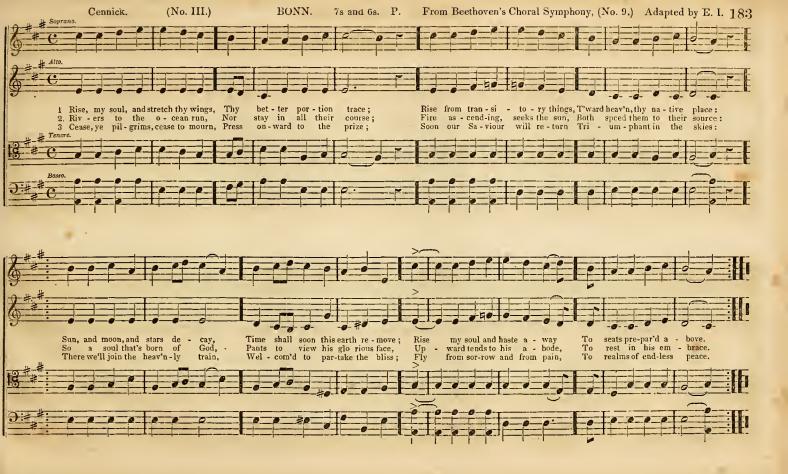


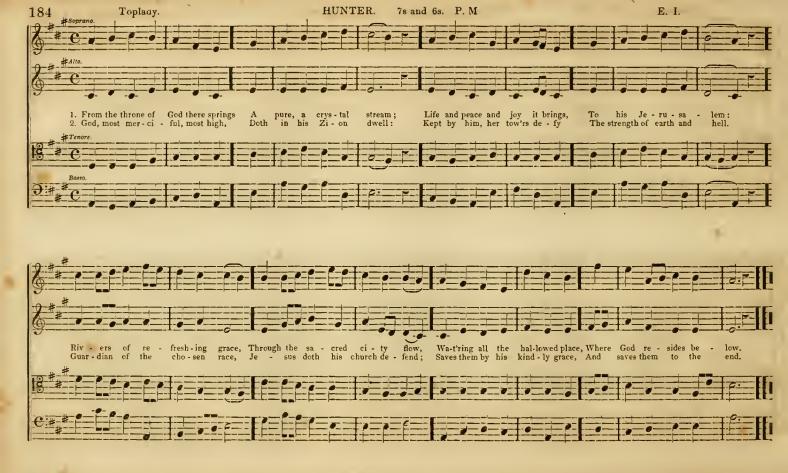










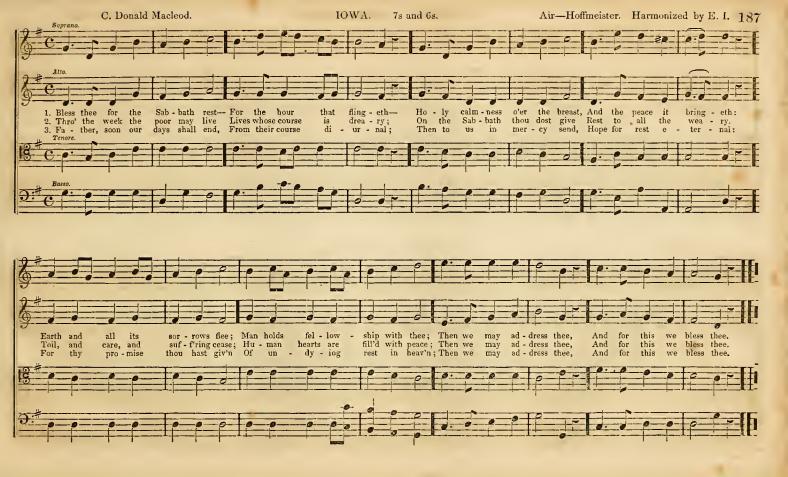








. This will suit the Metre of "Rise my soul and stretch thy wings," by observing the rest in the 6th period



















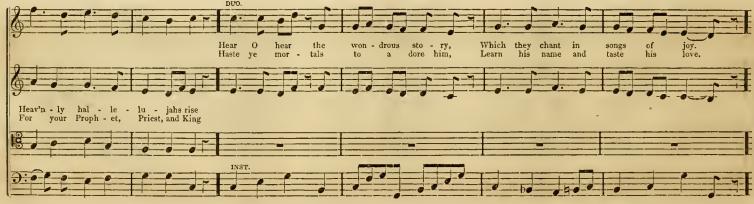




* For the Accommaniment to this tune, see "Musical Reader," page 131.



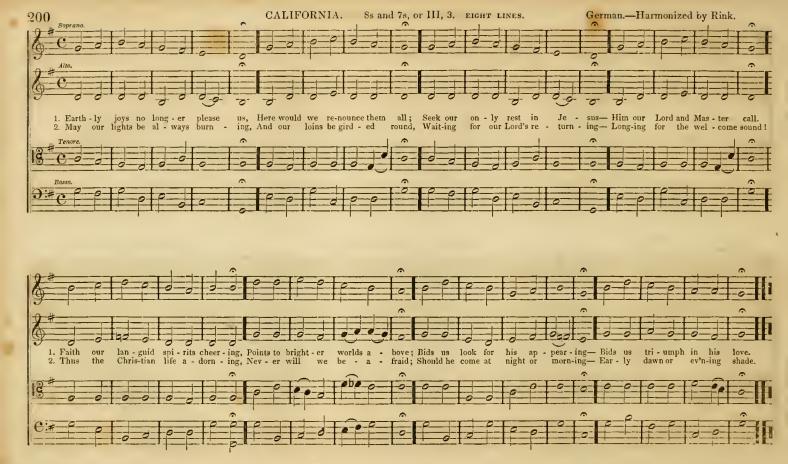


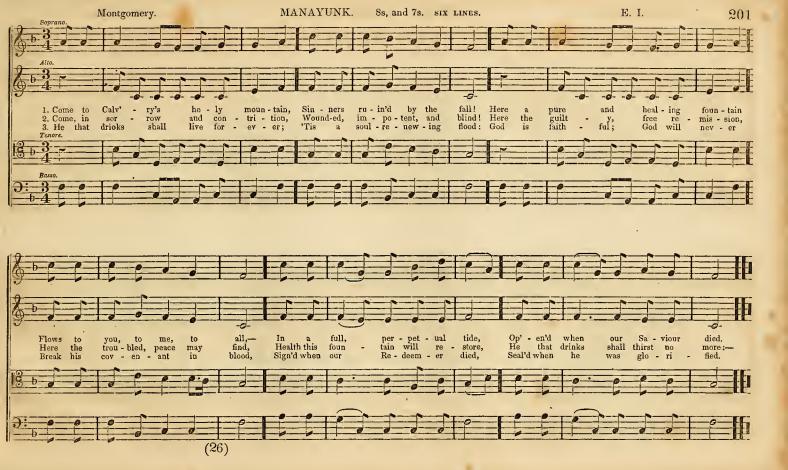


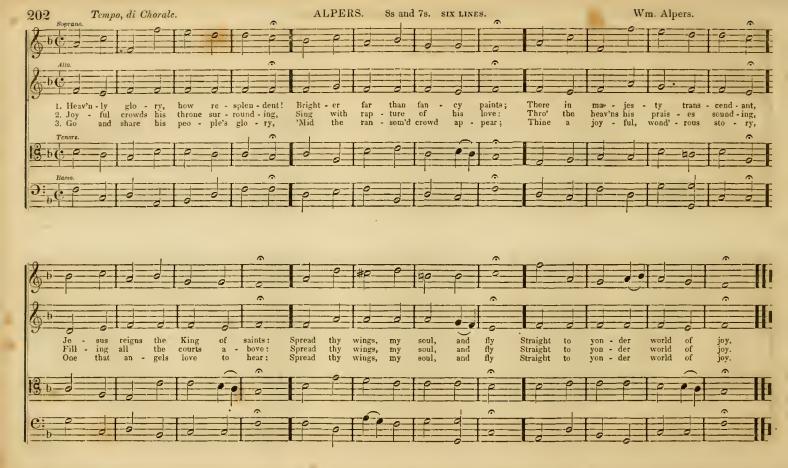










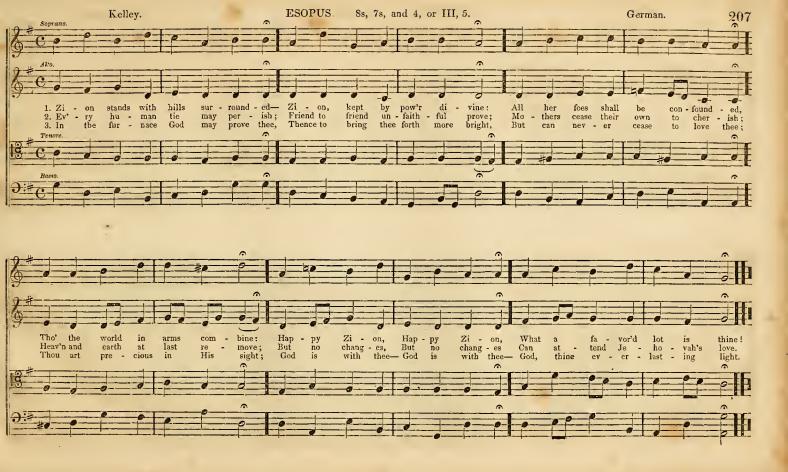










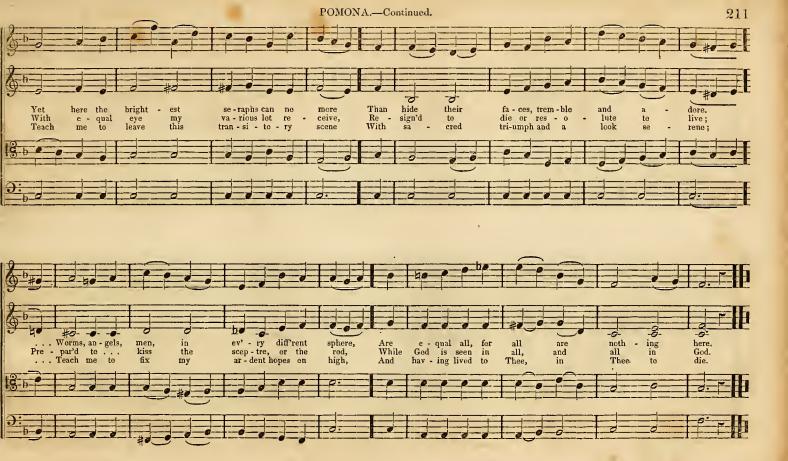






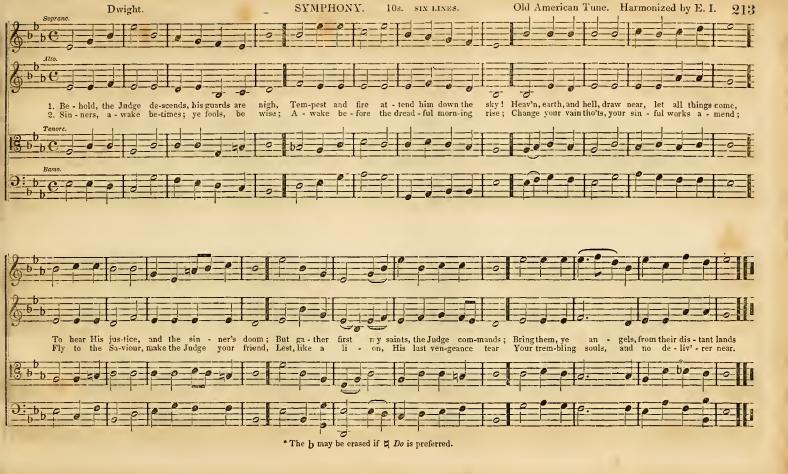






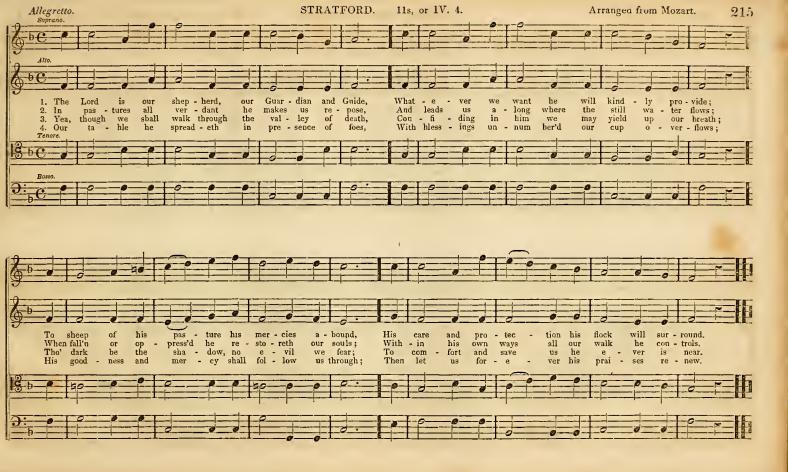




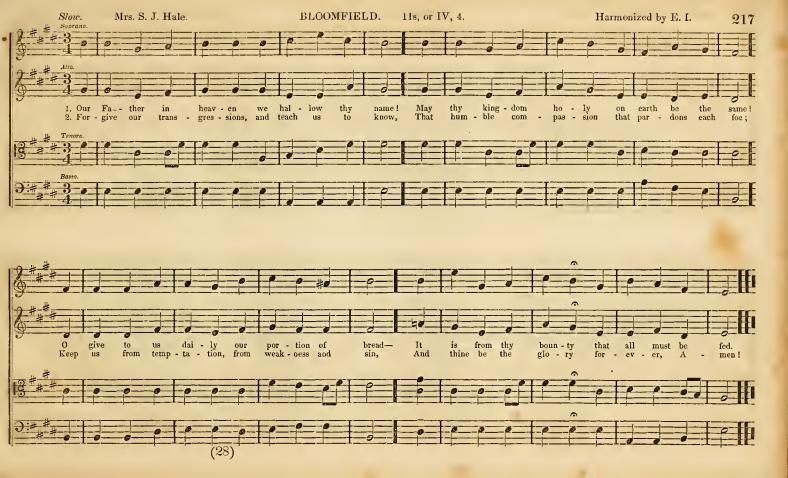


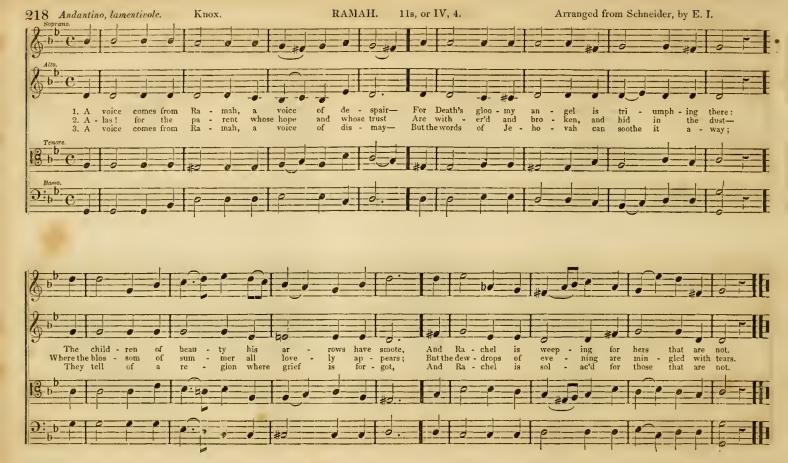




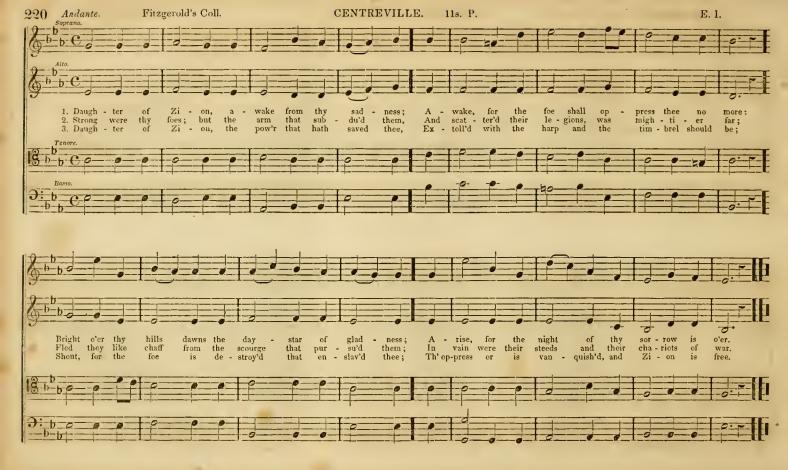




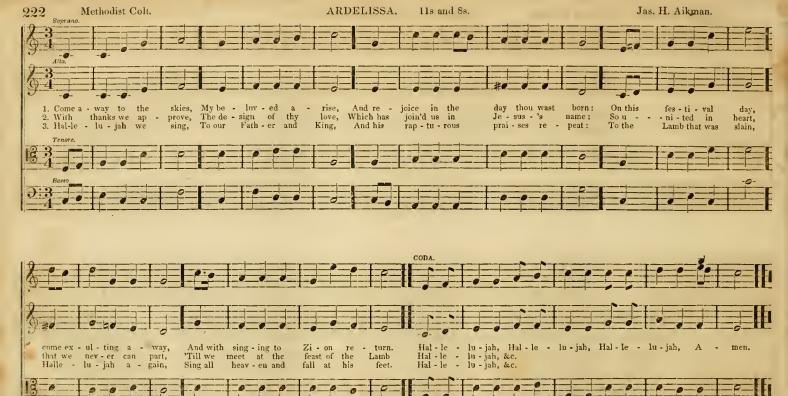




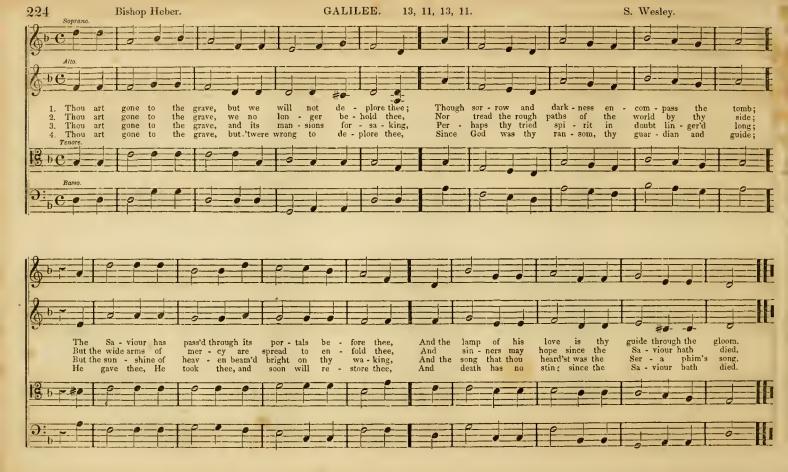


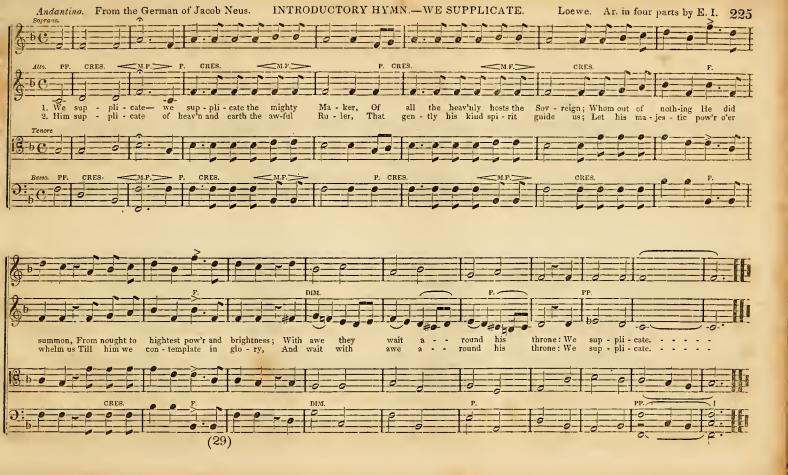






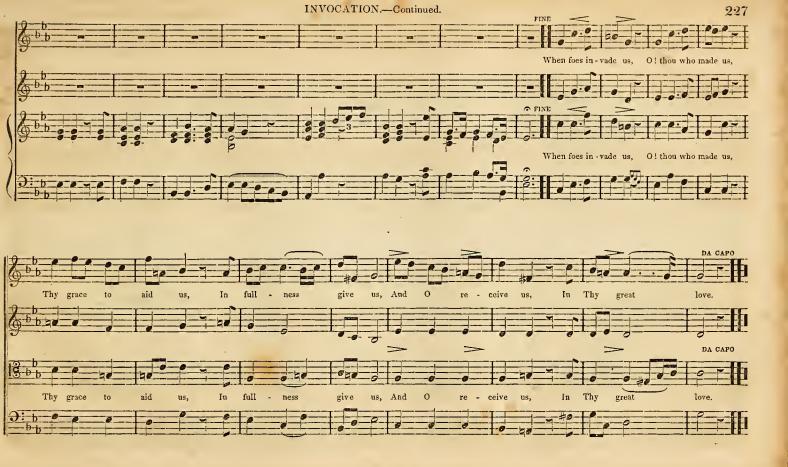


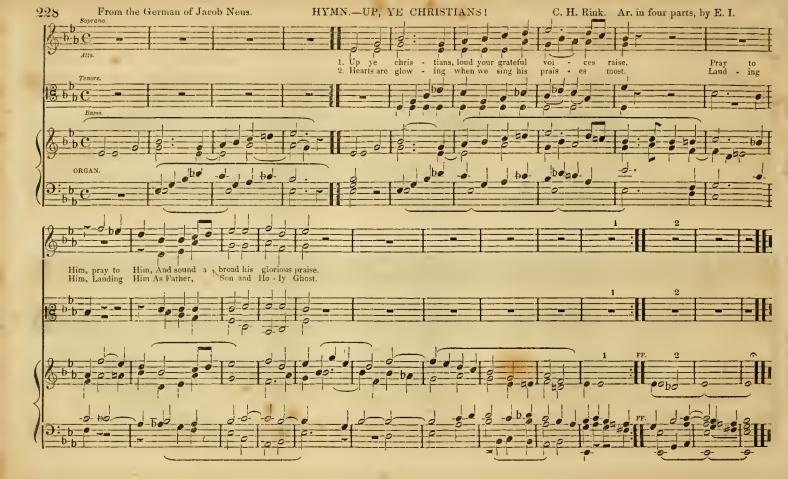
















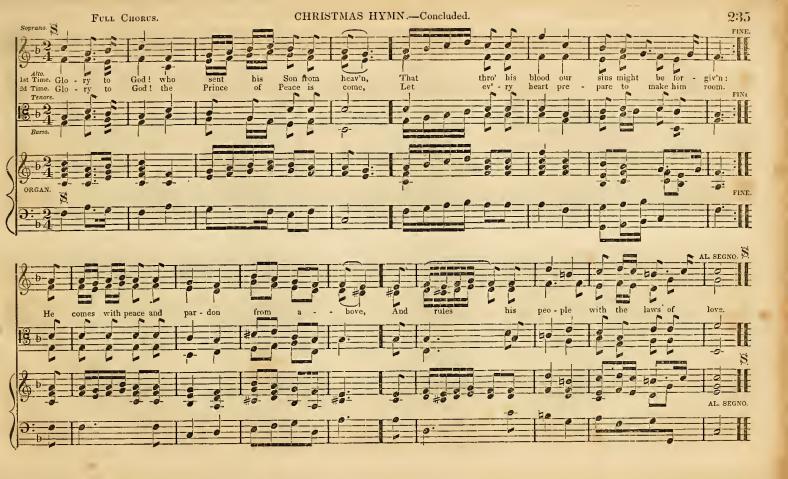












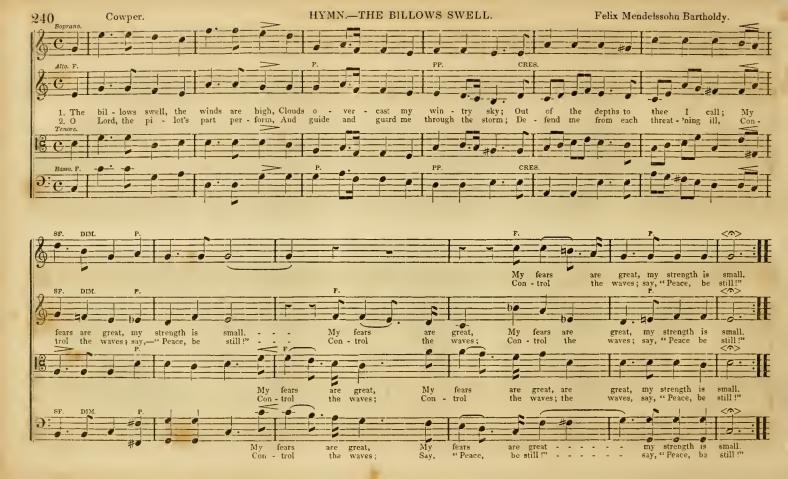


* "Songs without Words." This may be accompanied from the Piano Forte Score.



















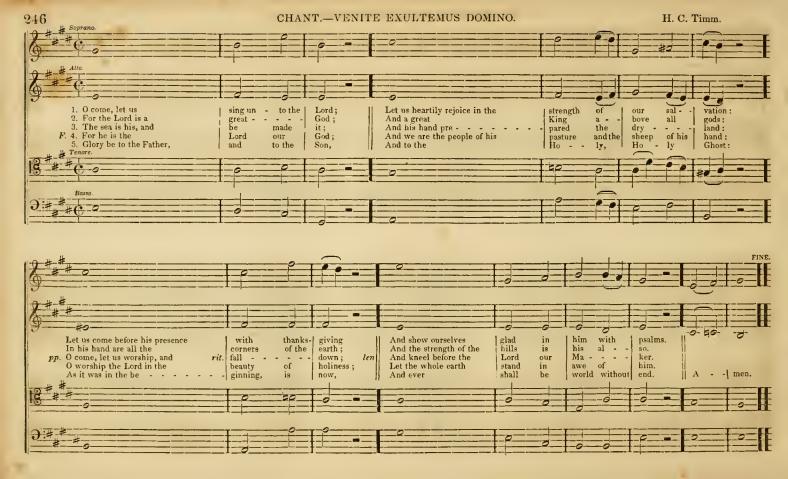






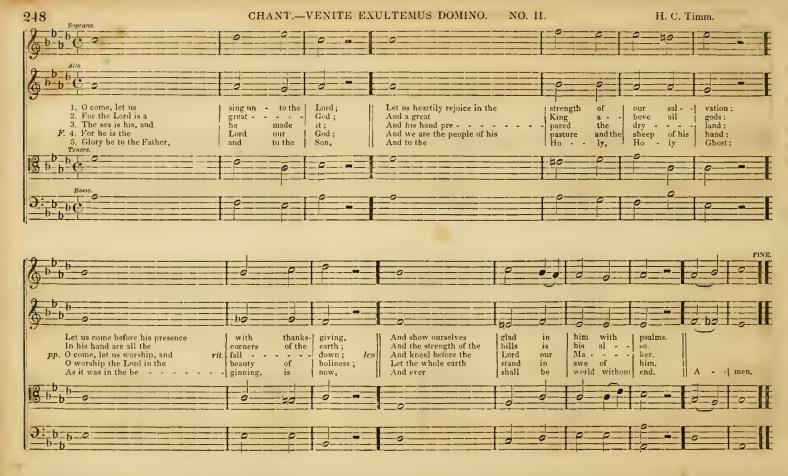


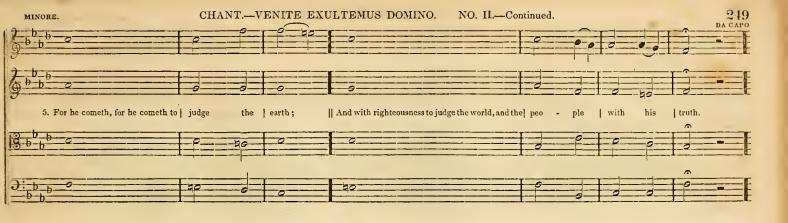


















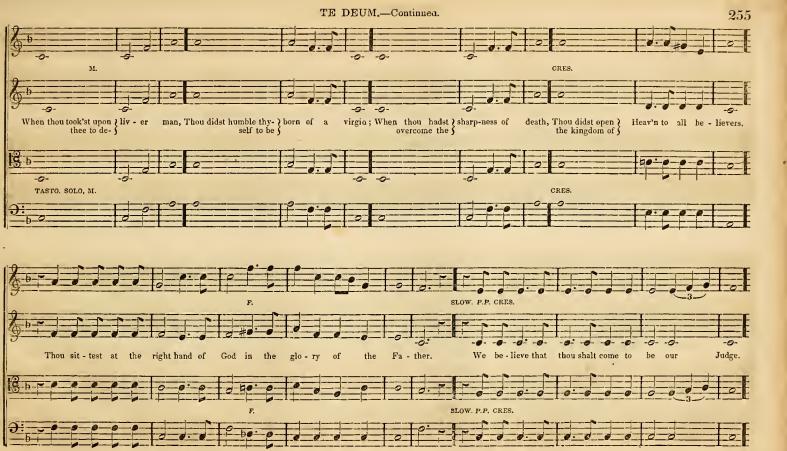


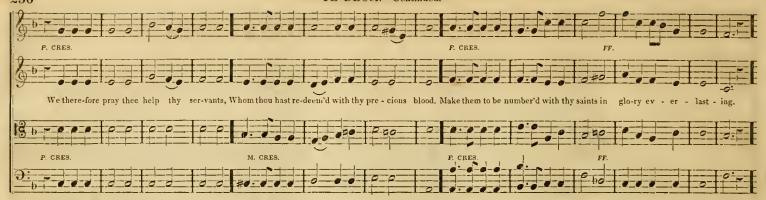




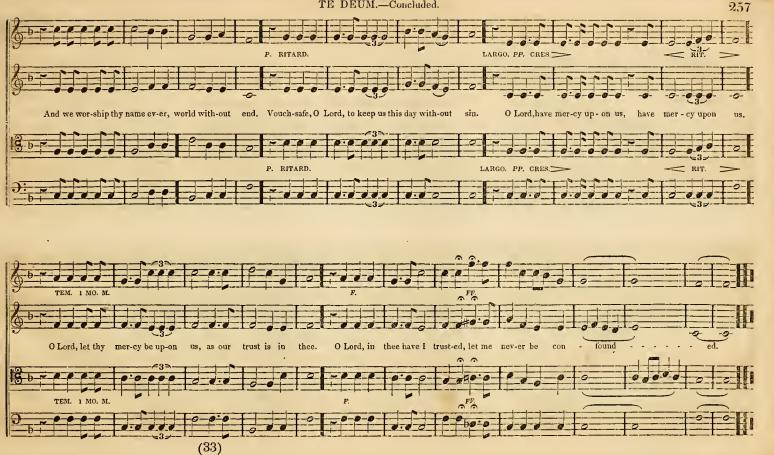




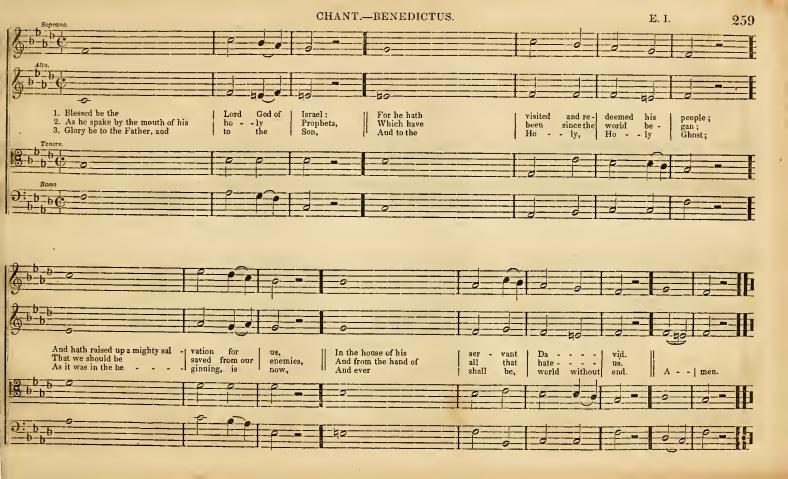






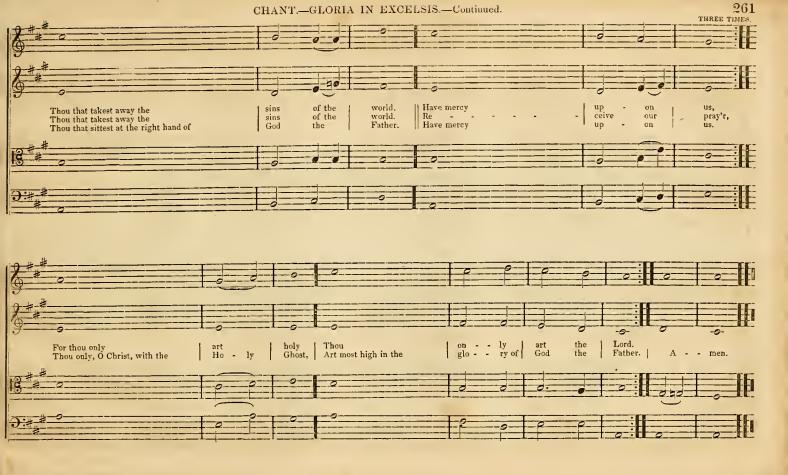




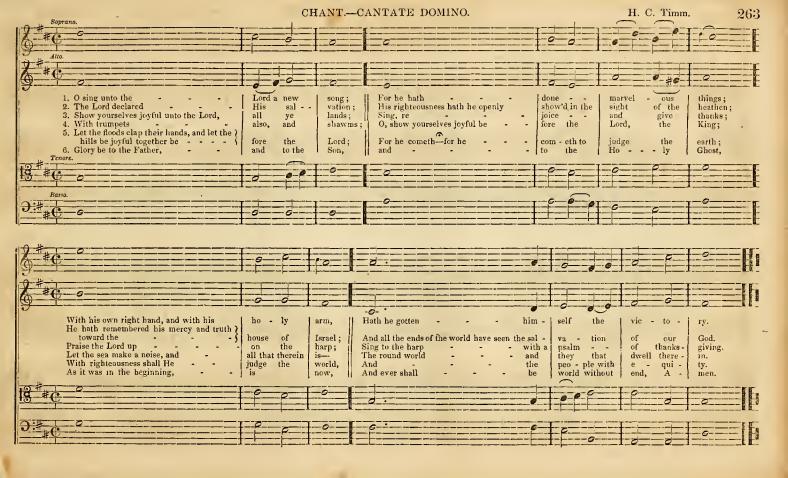


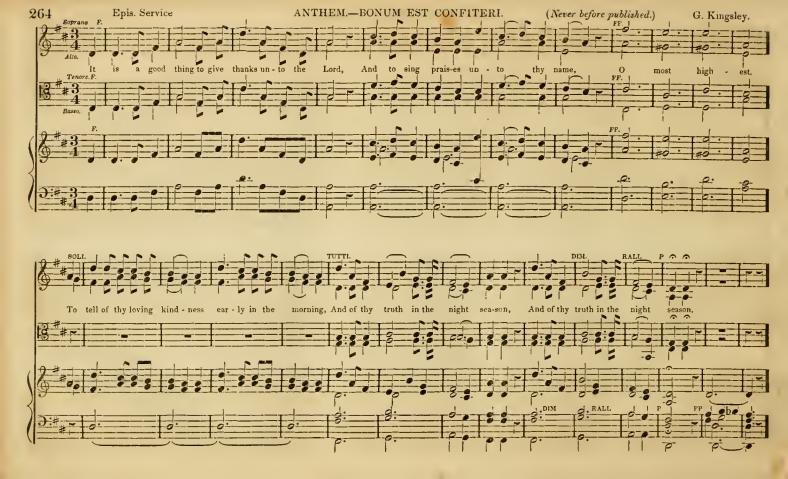


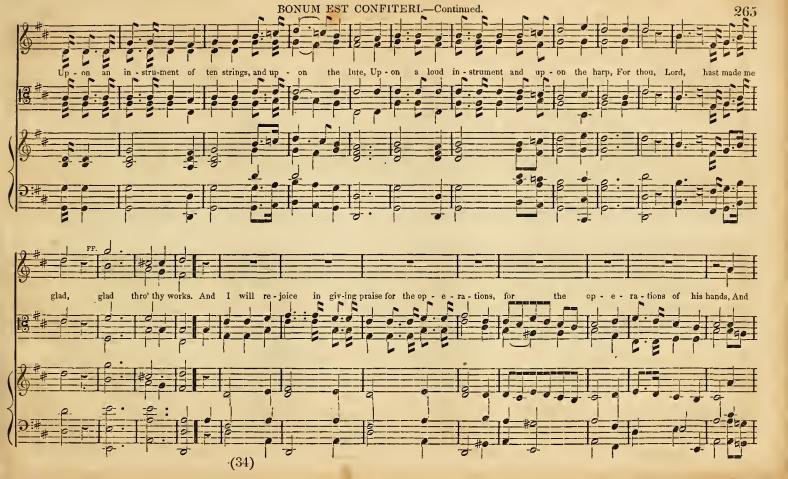






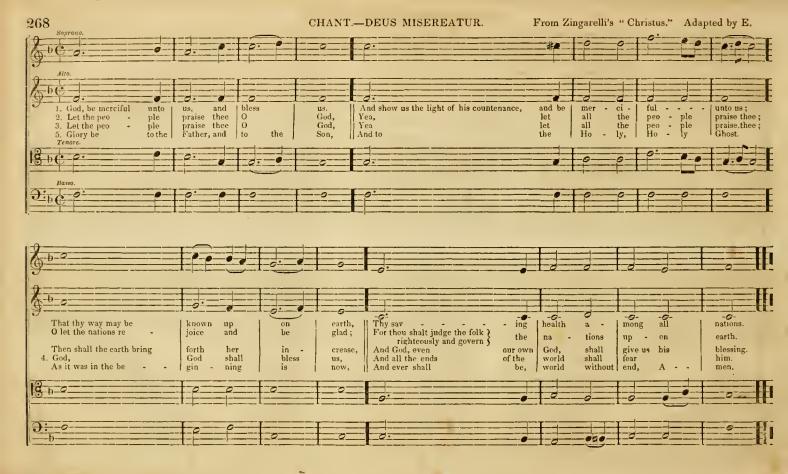




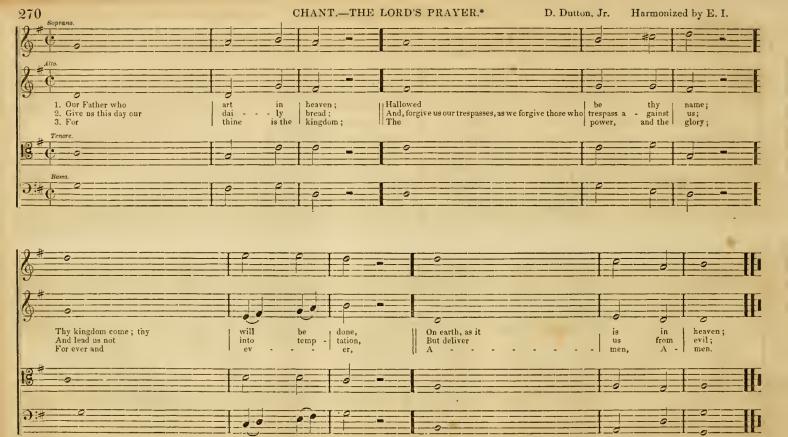




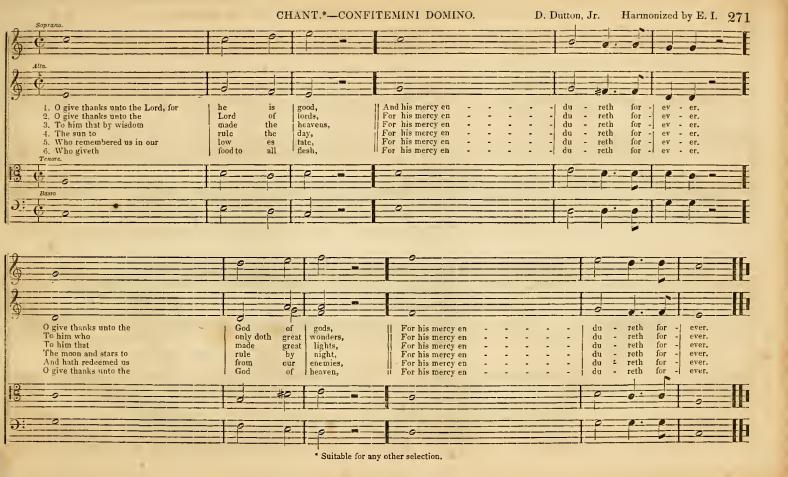


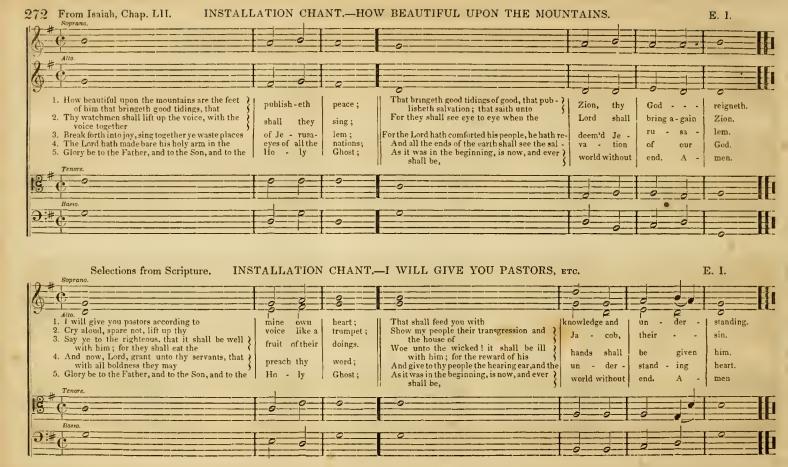


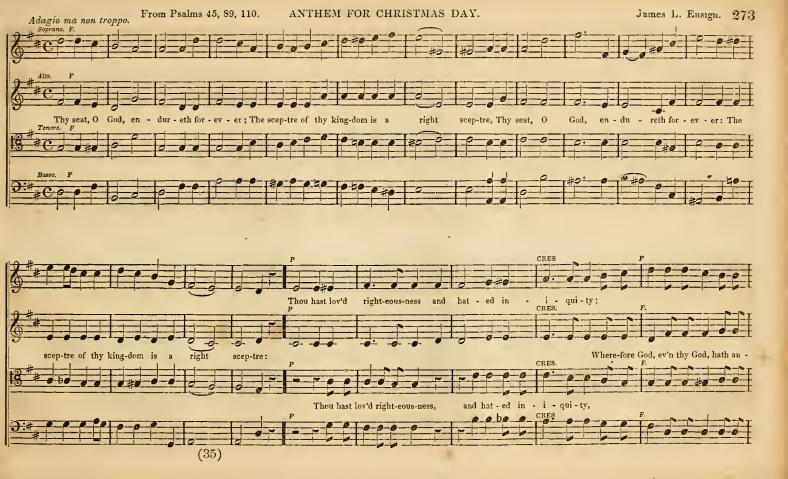




*Suitable for any other words.







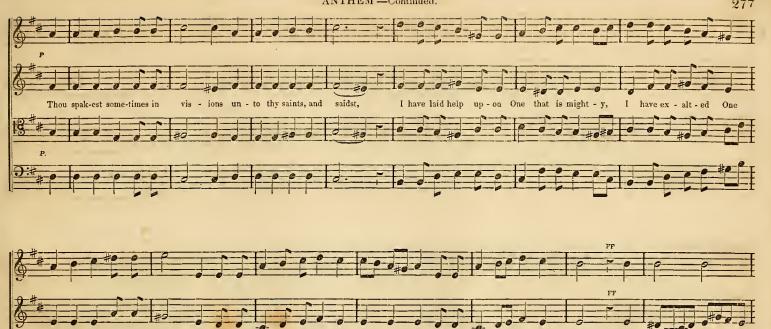












sea, and his right hand in the

And

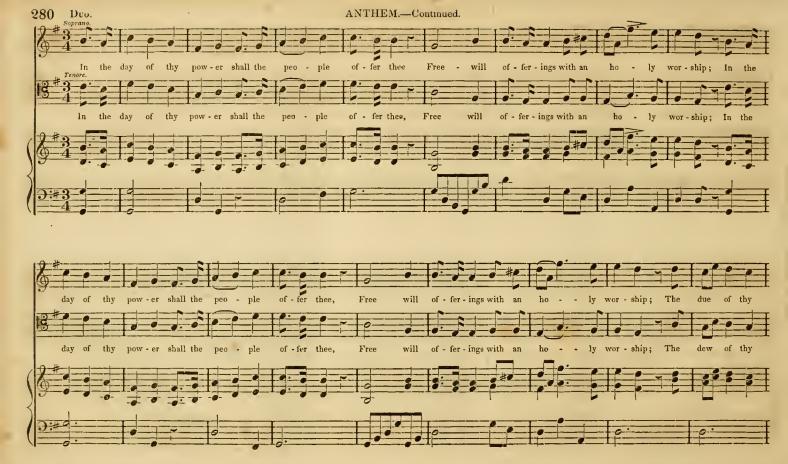
peo - ple; I will set his do-min-ion in

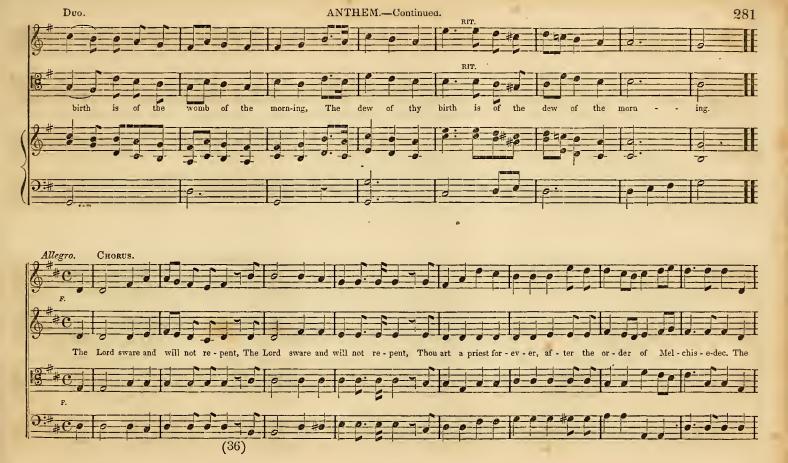


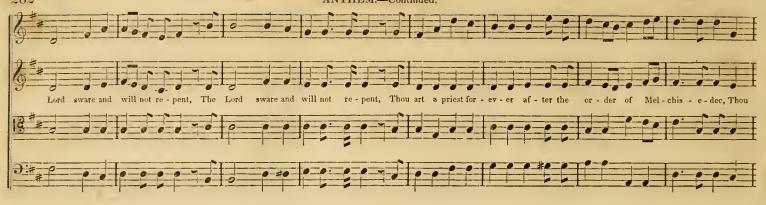




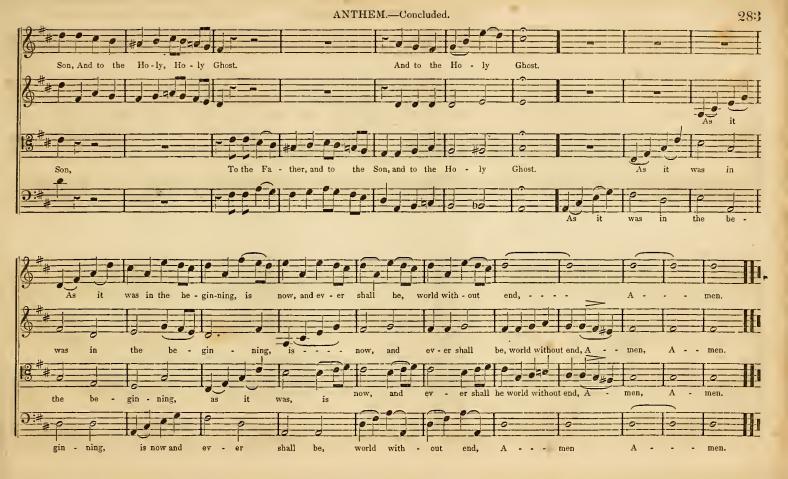




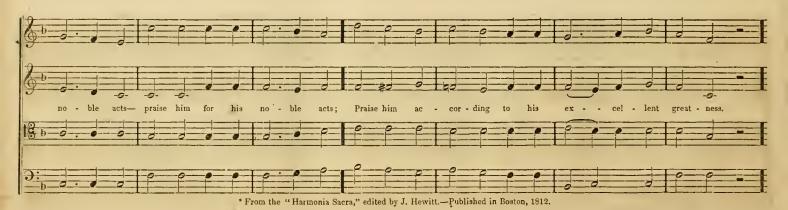




















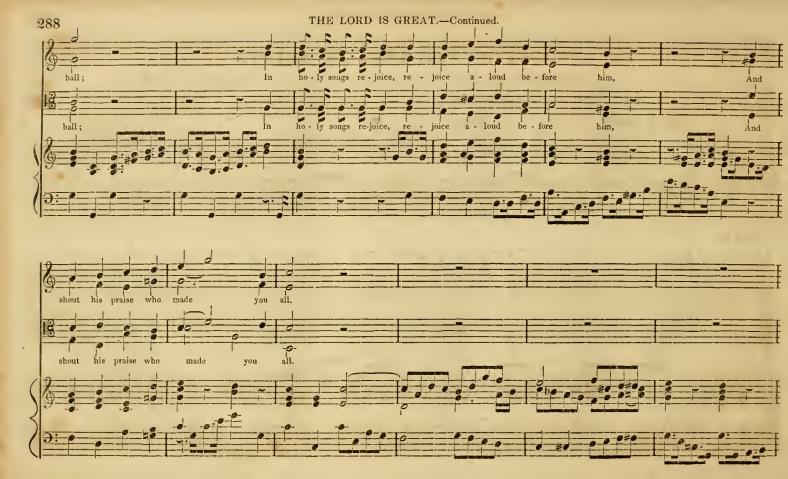


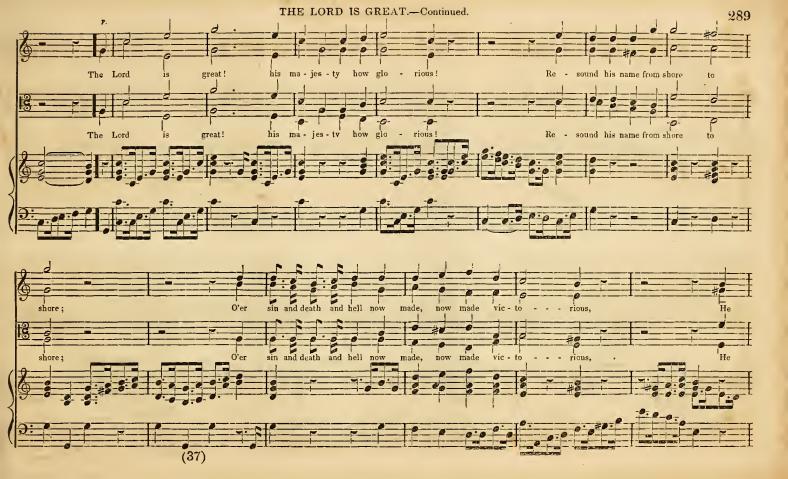
MOTETT .-- "THE LORD IS GREAT."

COMPOSED TO FRENCH WORDS BY C. G. HINCKE;

THE ENGLISH WORDS FROM DUTTON AND BARBAULD. ADAPTED BY E. I.

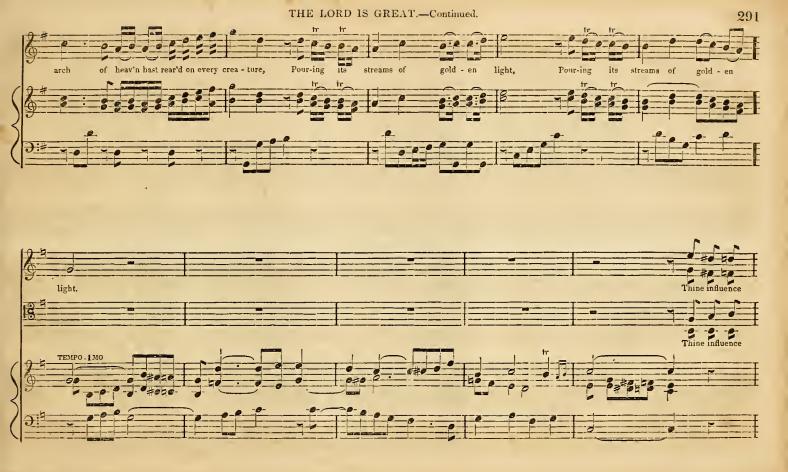








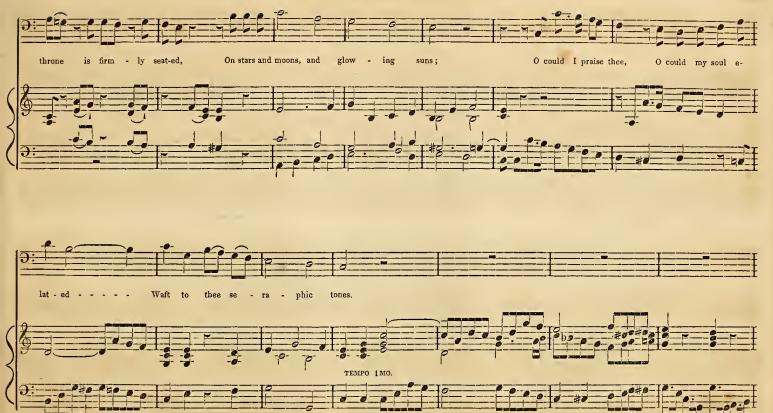












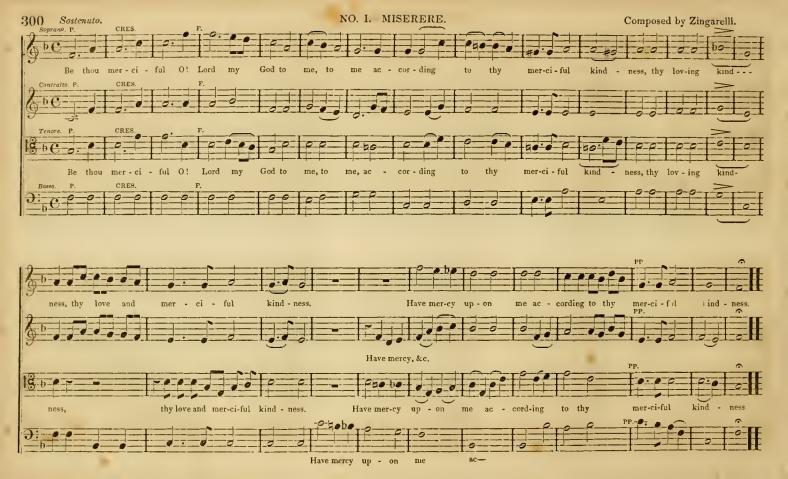




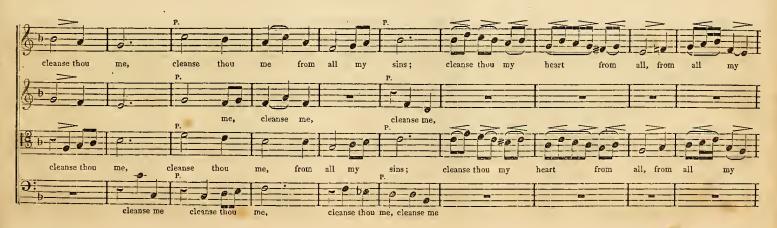
CHRISTUS E MISERERE.













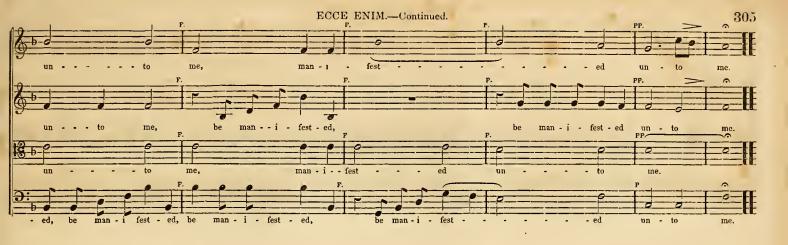








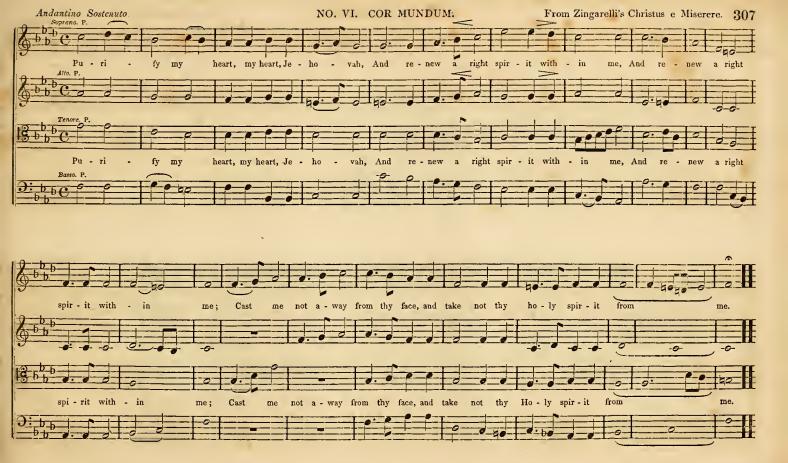






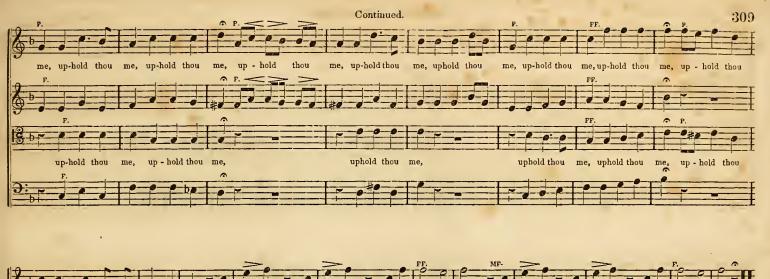








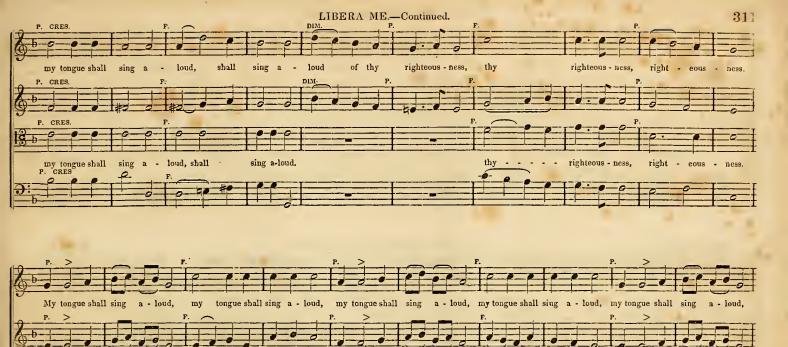












my tongue shall sing a - loud,

My tongue shall sing a - loud,

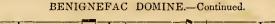














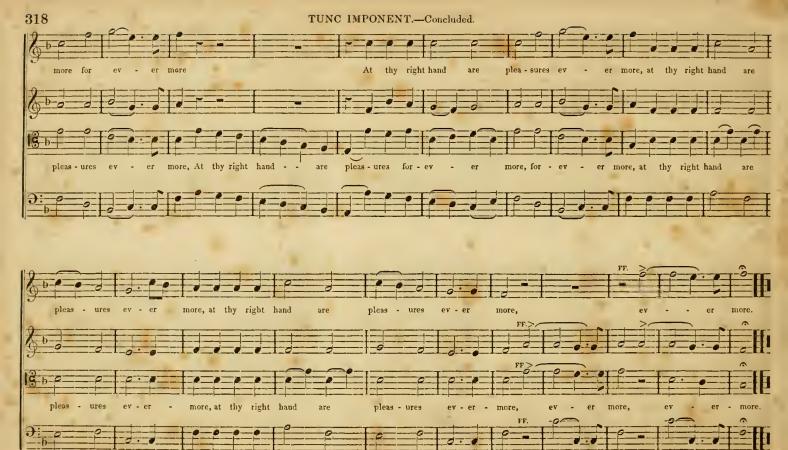


^{*} The translation of the original words—the last clause of the last verse of the 51st Psalm—did not appear to me suitable for adaptation to this music, therefore I have substituted a verse from another Psalm.-E. I.









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